Daily Report

Latin America

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FBIS-LAT-89-216 *9 November 1989*

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Cuba

Castro Remarks on Capitalism, Socialism Noted

PA0811124889 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1040 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Havana, 8 Nov (EFE)—Cuban President Fidel Castro said in Havana today [7 November] that he will continue defending socialism "no matter what."

Castro spoke at the inauguration of a construction materials factory. He said that Cubans have not even remotely considered "returning to repugnant capitalism."

Castro said: "We are rectifying errors, opening our eyes, discovering truths, and demonstrating socialism's capacities," because "mankind could not be so stupid as to be only capable of working under the capitalist yoke."

He added: "We are discovering this at the same time that we are seeing very sad, incredible things in other socialist countries." In this regard, he added that Cuba "respects their decisions, but Cuba has to analyze the direct influence that is already being exerted on the island's economic plans because some materials or equipment are being delayed or not received."

Continuing on the subject, he warned that "if our socialist brothers do not solve their problems, we are going to face difficulties, (but) we will continue to defend socialism, no matter what."

Castro also commented on the commemoration of the 72d anniversary of the Russian Revolution, shortly before attending an anniversary reception held at the Soviet Embassy in Havana.

Castro Attends Reception at Soviet Embassy

FL0811123889 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Last night Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, attended the official reception marking the 72d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The ceremony took place at the Soviet Embassy in Havana. Our commander in chief and Soviet Ambassador Yuriy Petrov held lively discussions with the many guests invited to the meeting. Fidel held a lively talk with a group of Soviet deputies visiting Cuba and he received warm greetings from the many people attending the event amid a climate of joy and camaraderie.

The official reception marking the 72d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was also attended by PCC Politburo members Pedro Miret, Armando Hart, Jorge Risquet Valdes, Vilma Espin, Abelardo Colome Ibarra, and Jose Ramirez Cruz.

Cosmonauts on 'Mir' Take Joint Project Photos

FL0911153689 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1443 GMT 9 Nov 89

[From "Hot Off the Press" section of "Morning Magazine"]

[Text] I would like to give you some good news. At this very moment, two Soviet cosmonauts aboard the orbiting super-laboratory on the "Mir," are flying over the Atlantic and taking photographs that will be incorporated into a joint Soviet-Cuban project called "Atlantic 89." This project has a peaceful purpose. It will be used to determine meteorological conditions that can affect airplane flight paths, routes for maritime ships, coastal traffic, international commerce, and fishing.

We are happy to greet the two Alexanders aboard the orbiting super-laboratory on the "Mir," who are conducting a joint effort between Soviet and Cuban scientists.

Envoy to Poland Rejects Valladares' Victim Image

FL0911124789 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Cuban Ambassador to Warsaw Isabel Allende rejected the image of victim of the revolution that some Polish newspapers have painted of terrorist Armando Valladares, who is visiting that country. Upon his arrival in Poland at the invitation of the Independent Students' Union, Valladares claimed he helped and supported the Cuban revolution which later condemned him to prison for opposing communism.

The Cuban diplomat presented irrefutable documents to the TRYBUNA LUDU newspaper on the real history of the current U.S. ambassador to the UN Human Rights Commission, and she deplored the fact that Poland can be misinformed on who Valladares is.

Party Official Welcomes Internationalists

FL0811125489 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, has received a group of 160 internationalist combatants from the People's Republic of Angola. Their return to Cuba today coincides with the election process that began in Namibia to put an end to 70 years of South African rule. [passage omitted]

More Arrivals

FL0911123289 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Excerpt] More than 140 internationalist combatants returned to the fatherland last night after having fulfilled their mission with honor in the brother country of Angola. They were received at the airport by Jesus

Montane Oropesa, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and by Brigade Generals Humberto Francis and Lino Carreras. [passage omitted]

Importance of Aid to Southern Africa Cited

FL0911020589 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0029 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Commentary by Marcos Llanes Brena from "Exclusivo" program]

[Text] The elections that are currently being held in Namibia place that southern African country on a firm course toward its independence, after 70 years of exploitative and racist colonialism.

The liberation of a nation is the result, first of all, of the sacrifices of its chhildren. In the case of Namibia, the greatest, continuous sacrifice has been made by the combatants of the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, which for over 20 years has confronted South African racism, with weapons in hand, and which at this moment is fighting another battle at the polls.

However, the solidarity of other nations has also been an important factor in the founding of a nation. And in the South African cone, Cuban internationalist aid has been a vital element in the consolidation of the independence of more than just one nation. Cuba's internationalist aid played a major role in the Cuito Cuanavale victory which opened the way for the New York agreements and led to the implementation of UN Resolution 435, which is the instrument of decolonization for Namibia. Cuba's unselfish internationalist aid has been recognized by many international organizations, including the Nonaligned Movement and the Organization of African Unity.

Namibians are now reaching an important phase in their history as they overthrow the political barriers of colonialism. But they are also beginning another phase, the elimination of the economic dependency and racism that they have inherited from South Africa after 70 years of exploitation.

Envoy to UN Calls for Dismantling of Apartheid

FL0911125889 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Cuba has told the international community that dismantling the apartheid system is the only solution that can ensure the equality of all South Africans without distinction of race. In his speech to the UN General Assembly, Cuban Ambassador Oscar Oramas said that the topic of apartheid is of special importance at a time when, after 40 years of colonialism, Namibia is advancing toward its independence. He stressed that eliminating that system of racial discrimination is essential so that all South Africans can live in absolute equality in the land of their birth.

Debt Rescheduling Talks Reportedly Stalled

FL0811122689 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Cuba says debt rescheduling talks with the Paris Club of Nations are stalled over servicing terms and fresh loans. Cuban Chamber of Commerce President Julio Garcia says creditors have not specified exactly how much Cuba should pay in debt servicing. He charged that the creditors also have not said what new loans would be made to Cuba when it starts repaying its debt.

The Cuban foreign debt totals about $6.5 billion.

Ecuadoran Minister Arrives for Trade Talks

FL0911040789 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Mr Jacinto Jouvin, Ecuadoran minister of industry, commerce, integration, and fishing, arrived this afternoon in Cuba. The Ecuadoran minister was welcomed by German Amado-Blanco, first vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and by Mr Gustavo Jarrin Ampudia, Ecuadoran ambassador to Cuba. Mr Jouvin is visiting our country at the invitation of Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas.

[Begin Jouvin recording] This is the first time I have had the opportunity to visit Cuba. I hope that my stay is as pleasant as possible. I have heard many favorable things about Cuba. We also hope to establish bilateral trade relations which will permit the two countries to maintain even better relations than the ones that currently exist. [end recording]

The Ecuadoran minister is accompanied by his wife and Dr (Juan Falcon y Puig), chairman of the board of the Astra sugar plant.

Deputy Terms Visit to Honduras 'Fruitful'

PA0911140989 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Nov 89

[Report by Barbara Betancourt]

[Text] For the first time since Honduras broke off diplomatic relations with our country in 1961, a delegation of Cuban parliamentarians visited Honduras from 24 to 31 October at the invitatiion of the Honduran Congress. The Cuban delegation, composed of seven parliamentarians, was headed by Deputy Roberto Lopez Gonzalez, chairman of the committee for local bodies of the People's Government of Cuba. Lopez, who met with the press in Havana, termed the recent visit to Honduras very satisfactory and fruitful.

The Cuban delegation had an opportunity to meet the president and vice presidents of the Honduran Congress, and with various deputies and representatives of the four political parties recognized in Honduras. The Cuban

delegation toured several Honduran departments, visiting the main economic and social centers. Exchanging viewpoints with Honduran leaders from the health, economic, and foreign relations ministries was very interesting for the Cuban deputies. After recalling that since August 1988 three Honduran Congress delegations have visited Cuba, Roberto Lopez pointed out that the most significant point of the visit by the Cuban delegation is that it gives continuity to the dialogue that has begun between the parliaments of the two nations, and that a communications link has been established with some sectors in Honduras.

[Begin Lopez recording] The word diplomatic relations was never mentioned by our delegation. This is something that [words indistinct] since we returned on 3 November. We never mentioned that. However, I reiterate that there is nothing preventing the possibility of exploring prospects in the economic, scientific, educational, sports, and public health sectors. Hondurans know a lot about our experiences and the results we have obtained in public health. I believe there is not one Honduran deputy who did not praise our public health system, because our system is very well known. Moreover, I am not going to say that many, but rather that some people have already received medical treatment in our country. This is well known. Honduras has many difficulties. Honduras has a very high infant mortality rate. I believe it exceeds 70 per 1,000 children born. The mortality rate is 78 per 1,000 children born alive.

I did not want to mention anyone in particular; however, in this case I feel I am obliged to give you more details. Regarding the Health Ministry, we met the Honduran health minister. He has been in Cuba, he attended an international event in our country, and knows about medicine in Cuba. He had the opportunity to participate in a meeting with Commander Castro. He is interested [words indistinct] the cooperation we could provide in this sector through exchange programs or in any other ways that may be decided in the future. We always discussed in these terms: exploring the possibilities of establishing exchange programs or other forms of cooperation. [end recording]

Finally, Roberto Lopez mentioned that the two parliaments are interested in continuing the exchange of parliamentary delegations.

Trade Pacts Signed on 1st Day of Havana Fair

FL0911024089 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Our country carried out trade transactions in the amount of over 2,435,000 pesos, as the first day of business ended at the Seventh International Fair of Havana, which opened its doors in Expocuba.

According to the Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Cuba, export-import agreements were signed with enterprises from the USSR, GDR, Nicaragua, Panama, Uruguay, and Japan. [passage omitted]

Halifax Conference Assessment Reviewed

FL0811134489 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Commentary by Armando Morales]

[Text] Last week the city of Halifax, capital of the Canadian province of Nova Scotia, hosted one of the most important scientific forums recently held in this hemisphere. The international press has described this conference as the first of its kind.

For 4 days, approximately 500 academicians from 100 universities and political analysts from several countries held discussions on the central topic of "Cuba, Assessment of 30 Years of Revolution". The meeting was sponsored by Canadian universities with the cooperation of several of their U.S. counterparts and the Ford Foundation. The conference was attended by 39 Cuban academicians and Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, who attended as a private citizen. The meeting was also attended by representatives from different organizations and groups of the Cuban community located in the United States.

In response to a question from our Radio Habana Cuba colleague (Porsia Sigerban), who asked what led to this conference in 1989, Alarcon said that the fact that this meeting was held 30 years after the start of the revolution suggested that it was now time to conduct a general assessment of our process.

For his part, Cuban Professor Miguel Alfonso stressed the high academic level of the discussions, despite the differences of opinions and points of view, which he felt were the most important things and which were what the organizers of the conference had sought.

During the 4 days of meetings, more than 100 presentations were made on Cuba and its 3 decades of revolution. In his interview with (Porsia Sigerban), Alarcon said that the topic of rectification—its significance, origin, and results—was constantly brought up in all the discussion panels.

Many of those who participated in the scientific conference in Halifax said that the event was a positive assessment for Cuba. The international press echoed the opinions of the professors, analysts, and observers who agreed to stress the value of the recently concluded dialogue on the reality of Cuba and its 30 years of revolution.

Hearing these opinions reminds me of a recently held, supposedly democratic summit from which its host excluded our country. It may have been required to do so because of the same circumstances that Comrade Alarcon pointed out in Halifax when he said that the results of Cuban reality are hidden only to those who do not want to see them.

Attempt To Discredit Drug Case Actions Denounced

FL0811192589 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] Cuba has its laws and laws are fully respected in Cuba. It is appropriate to use this response in the case of the imperialist-paid spokespersons, who have become the staunchest defenders of those who dream of subverting the revolutionary order here. This defense has been assumed, for example, with individuals such as Elizardo Sanchez Santacruz, Ivan Abi Covas, and Hubert Jerez, who are known to have carried out illegal activities. The three will be tried during an oral and public hearing on 17 November because they violated the country's laws.

These individuals started to spread the most miserable and shameless fabrications against Cuba. They attempted to discredit our courts' actions during the procedures on drug trafficking and other extremely grave crimes against the Ochoa-La Guardia group. They said that the arrested men were mistreated, subjected to psychological tortures, and, in some cases, drugged. They even charged that the relatives of those who received the maximum sentence were not told where they were buried. This entire campaign was extensively publicized by the imperialists' propaganda system. The laws of our socialist revolution penalize this action.

Article 115 of the Cuban Penal Code says: He who spreads false news with the purpose of disturbing international peace or endangering the prestige or reputation of the Cuban state or its good relations with another state is committing a crime which is punishable with 1 to 4 years of imprisonment.

The detainees will be tried in accordance with this article. The Cuban courts will base their decision on it. The Cuban revolution is generous. It has proven this countless times. However, the Cuban revolution also knows how to be inflexible in making all members of society comply with the laws. No half measures will be taken. Let this be very clear.

Armed Forces Officers Receive 28 Sep Award

FL0911134389 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1330 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Colonel Guerrero Ramos has received the 28 September award for his outstanding career, fulfillment of his assigned responsibilities, and his active participation in the tasks of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution. In addition to Guerrero Ramos, chief of the special ceremonial unit of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, the award was also presented to Lieutenant Colonel Reinaldo Batista Ramirez, second chief of the political department of that unit.

Bahamas

Pindling Speaks on Economic, Political Issues

FL0811212489 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] The Progressive Liberal Party will wrap up its 34th convention tonight with an installation banquet at the Carnival Riviera Towers on Cable Beach.

Last night, delegates heard from their leader and prime minister, the Right Honorable Sir Lynden Pindling.

Sir Lynden focused on a number of issues facing the country, including duty-free shopping.

[Begin Pindling recording] Enlarged Prince George wharf and a national and Nassau international airport projects [as heard] will, when completed, not only be the finest in the Caribbean but as the first and last places seen by almost all the visitors to Nassau will also present a captive market of some 2 million people annually, the full economic potential of which we have not yet tapped. The government has, therefore, decided to allow and introduce duty-free shopping at both places as soon as the facilities and buildings are completed.

At the same time the government receives this golden opportunity to democratize the economy by broadening the participation in and the ownership base of our economy among a wide spectrum of the Bahamian people whose public funds are being used to create these improved facilities. [end recording]

The prime minister also announced that by 1992 an appropriate form of local government should be in place throughout the country, giving every citizen a greater and more direct role in the decisionmaking process.

[Begin Pindling recording] With this provincial legislature, executive and legislative power may be established for islands or groups of islands, or district councils administered by a mayor may be established for districts, parts of islands, all islands, or groups of islands. We do not believe, however, that the government should start out by dictating what form of local government everyone in every island should have. Islands are in various stages of social and economic development. So a form of local government that is appropriate for one island may not be appropriate for another island. Various forms rather than a single form of local government may be more suitable, having regard to the peculiar geopolitical features of the Bahamas. [end recording]

Haiti

Government Deems Plotters' Imprisonment Valid

FL0811173589 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1500 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Excerpts] A joint communique signed by the ministers of justice, information, and interior reminds everyone

that under Article 65 of the Penal Code any plot with the aim of assassinating (?or otherwise injuring) the chief of state or destroying or changing the government will be punished by imprisonment. Also, under Article 67 of the Penal Code a plot exists the minute the decision to act is agreed upon between two or more conspirators, even if no assassination attempt has yet taken place.

The communique goes on to say that in order to preserve public peace and order, provide security for lives and property throughout the territory, and counter the climate of insecurity and acts of banditry, the authorities will take all measures deemed necessary, within the framework of the constitutional and legal dispositions (?in force).

Following the publication of this communique, we obtained the reaction of Eddy Volel of the Christian Democratic Assembly, RDC.

[Begin Volel recording] We of the RDC are not surprised to hear the government say it sent Jean Auguste Mesyeux, Etienne Marineau, and Konpe Plim before a judge on 3 November. [Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole at 1000 GMT on 7 November carries a police communique that says the three men were taken to court on 3 November.] According to information we of the RDC have—information that comes from Kompe Plim and Mesyeux—we know that they were not taken before a judge on 6 November. [dates in preceeding three sentences as heard] [passage omitted]

The lie that the government is putting out will not be believed. We of the RDC say to the Haitian people: Don't believe this lie! Rise up and defend the men until they release them; until legally, constitutionally, they release them and indemnify them for all the criminal acts of intimidation, abuse, and repression they have committed against them! [end recording]

Military Order on 'Abuses'

FL0811201089 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1200 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text] The following press release from the Directorate of Information of the Ministry of Information and Coordination announces that a communique they have received from the Haitian Armed Forces [FADH] General Headquarters says that the interim commander in chief of the FADH has issued precise orders to the commander of the Presidential Guard, the chief of the Port-au-Prince police, all commanding officers of all military departments, all heads of the narcotics services, and the commanding officer of the transportation service about the 3 November 1989 message. The message reads as follows:

The General Headquarters reminds all commanding officers of all organizations of the extreme vigilance the current situation requires. The plot against national security which was discovered and the fact that several participants in this plot got away creates a very special situation in Haiti. This situation requires tact and firmness to protect the population against subversive activities while minimizing any inconveniences that might result from the strengthening of security measures.

This office reiterates to all commanding officers their obligation to follow scrupulously the watchwords issued at this time. On this same occasion, (?this office) stresses the principle of respecting a person's physical integrity. The physical integrity of anyone arrested must be respected. Should (?the person resist arrest), there must be no abuses or excesses.

In the conclusion of this communique, Major General Herard Abraham, interim FADH commander in chief, asks the commander of the Presidential Guard, the chief of the Port-au-Prince police, all commanding officers of all the military departments, the (?heads) of the narcotics (?services), and the commander of the transportation services to pass these instructions on to all their subordinates.

This communique, dated 6 November 1989, is signed by Maj Gen Herard Abraham, FADH interim commander in chief. We obtained it from the Ministry of Information and Coordination.

PUCH's Theodore Discusses Strike

FL0811180989 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in Creole 1500 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Rene Theodore, leader of the Unified Party of Haitian Communists [PUCH], expresses the following opinion of today's strike:

[Begin Theodore recording] The strike that the National Assemblage and the Autonomous Organization of Haitian Workers asked the Haitian people to observe in solidarity with Evans Paul, Auguste Mesyeux, and Etienne Marineau is a strike that was adhered to 100 percent throughout Haiti. This strike is a strike for freedom, for the security of citizens, for human rights. When you take a look at the number of organizations and sectors of the society indignant over the mistreatment of these citizens in prison, then we understand that there are a number of human values in our society that have not been lost, despite all the intimidation and abuses that the governments attempt to carry out. There is at least one left: courage. There is one called people's willingness to be in solidarity with one another. This has not been lost in our society and never will be. [passage omitted]

We have also noted that the Haitian Army's General Staff has issued a communique henceforth forbidding members of the Armed Forces to torture anyone, forbidding them to beat anyone in Haiti. Well, this shows that the military institution has also distanced itself from the kind of repression taking place in the National Palace. This shows that the military institution.... [changes thought] At least there are still certain officers, certain members of the Armed Forces in Haiti, who understand

very well that this kind of thing cannot be allowed to continue, must not continue.

We must also make one last observation about this strike. This is a (?voluntary) strike. There are no constraints. There are no fires or rocks preventing people from going outside. Yet people have not gone out.

We note that a number of private vehicles have gone out in the street for a bit anyway, even if they are in solidarity with the strike. The strike is continuing. We would like to see the streets totally empty tomorrow. We would like to see no private vehicles out tomorrow to show that we are really determined to get past this situation, so that repression will stop in Haiti. [end recording]

Correction: Political Leaders React

FL0611164689

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Three 'Leftist' Leaders Arrested 2 November," subheaded "Political Leaders React," published in the 6 November Latin America DAILY REPORT, page 15:

Page 18, column one, paragraph one, make read: They arrested these men [Mesyeux, Paul, and Marineau] in Duvalier fashion.... (changing spelling of name "Marineau")

Same page, column two, paragraph three, line three, make read: ...Evans Paul; Etienne Marineau; and Auguste Mesyeux. (changing spelling of name "Marineau")

Page 19, column one, paragraph three, line four, make read: ...Manigat on 17 January that they too.... (correcting month)

Bishops Conference Issues Statement on Torture

FL0811192789 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1000 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] The following declaration has been issued by the Bishops Conference of Haiti [CEH]: Like all of you, we bishops were greatly shocked by all the items trumpeted over rndio and television for the past few days in Haiti.

What did we see? We saw that the people had been manhandled, tortured. We can neither accept nor tolerate such things. It is savage.

We thought that after 7 February 1986 a stop had been put to that kind of violence. However, the way they crushed those citizens, the way they humiliated them, is degrading for the people who did it. It is enough to outrage the consciences of all citizens and all Christians. It constitutes an insult to the Haitian people.

The accusations are being repeated over and over on radio and television and are so serious that the accusers should provide proper proof of them. It is everyone's right to know the truth about this. This proof should be made public.

They should, in such circumstances, also respect all the rights a citizen has under the law. Everything that violates human rights, that attacks a person's dignity, is degrading. Such things are unspeakable! They dishonor the person who does them more than they do those to whom they are done. This is a serious insult to the honor of God, who created the person.

Once again, we wish to point out that people's fundamental rights must be respected. For this reason, we ask the authorities and the members of the Armed Forces to take these issues seriously, as (?their mission) requires.

We wish to express our solidarity with the families plunged in sorrow because of the outrageous way these citizens have been mistreated. We are suffering with them and supporting them with our prayers.

This statement was issued from the CEH headquarters on 7 November 1989.

Jamaica

Manley Government Facing 'Toughest Challenge'

FL0811183789 Bridgetown CANA in English 1809 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 8, CANA— The opposition Jamaica Labour Party [JLP] has called on Prime Minister Michael Manley to convene Parliament "as a matter of urgency" to make a full statement on the state of the economy. The JLP also called on the government to detail its programmes and policies to deal with the present economic crisis. The call by the Labour Party, comes as the Manley government faces its toughest challenge in its eight months in office: that of keeping the Jamaican economy on an even keel. It also has had to contend with growing suggestions that it was governing without an agenda.

Last week, faced with the seemingly unstoppable decline of the Jamaican dollar in recent months the government was forced to devalue fixing the rate at 6.50 Jamaican dollar to one U.S. dollar. In the wake of the devaluation and the removal of some subsidies in April, the government raised the prices of a number of basic food items between five and 18 percent.

The country's inability to pass the quarterly economic tests of the International Monetary Fund in September under the present agreement has also created another crisis, as the government is now forced to run the economy without an IMF agreement.

Manley was expected to meet with the Fund's Managing Director Michel Camdessus on November 6 to negotiate an "interim understanding" to cover the period between now and March 1990. This "interim understanding" will

enable Jamaica to access a World Bank agricultural sector loan as well as other international financial assistance, until a new agreement is in place next April. Manley has already warned Jamaicans that these negotiations are going to be tough and might contain "one or two things which will be painfully difficult (to bear)."

In calling for Parliament to meet, the JLP noted that during the period of "economic crisis" Parliament had met only four times over the past eight weeks. The party said it was aware that the prime minister was "travelling extensively" during this period and this might have contributed [words indistinct]

Trinidad and Tobago

British Officials Urge Unified Caribbean

FL0811170389 Bridgetown CANA in English 1501 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 8, CANA— The next step in preparing the Caribbean region to deal with an economically unified European Community in 1992 is to bolster trade and investment and help unify Caribbean financial and production mechanisms, according to officials of a British investment mission currently in Trinidad and Tobago. The mission of the West India committee is spending this week in Trinidad discussing the implications of 1992.

Officials said one of the ways to deal with the new styled Europe will be to beef up trade and investment links between the Caribbean and Britain using London as a gateway to a larger European market.

The officials said that one of the lessons learnt from last week's Barbados conference was the need for unification in the Caribbean Community's representatation in Europe and the pulling together of Caricom's own financial interests.

"It is very timely for us to begin to look at the way our own British global companies might include investments in Trinidad and Tobago as part of their global strategy," immediate past chairman of the West India committee David Suratgar told CANA on Tuesday [7 November].

"At the same time as we look at other possibilities and relationships and joint ventures in which Trinidad and Tobago private sector interests might team up with smaller or medium-scaled companies in Europe and particularly Britain who have markets, who have technology, and who have skills that can be brought to bear in co-operation with your own production facilities to address opportunities for your nontraditional exports within Europe," Suratgar added.

Suratgar said that a number of British investors are now taking another look at Trinidad and Tobago as the twin island state opens its arms to foreign investment.

Such firms, according to Suratgar, include some British investors already operating in and about to expand interests in Trinidad and Tobago, such as Cable and Wireless, investors who moved out of Trinidad and now wish to return, such as British Petroleum and Shell, and companies interested mostly in the country's key oil sector, in downstream industries taking advantage of the abundant natural gas supplies, in the country's new tourism thrust, and in agricultural exports.

In turn, Suratgar, and West India committee director, Javid Jessop, who both attended last week's Barbados conference before flying into Trinidad with the investment mission, stated that the Caribbean now has to get its act together to deal with the new look Europe.

"The lesson that we've learnt...is that small, tiny markets do not present an attractive prospect to businessmen who want not only to locate in an area because of the possibilities of export from that area but also wish to see a local market," Suratgar said.

"They wish...to address the potential in the Caribbean as well as looking at using that base as an export base for North America or for Europe," Suratgar told CANA.

"We also think that a pulling together of the Caricom region in terms of a corporate form which would be available to companies to trade throughout the region with one active incorporation, the possibility of mobilising domestic savings on a regional basis, the establishment of a regional stock exchange," Suratgar said when asked what he believed Caricom would need to do before 1992.

El Salvador

FMLN's Commander Roca Discusses Dialogue

PA0911040089 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Interview with Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) Commander Roberto Roca by unidentified reporter via telephone from Mexico City—live]

[Text] [Reporter] Commander, international news agencies are reporting that the FMLN has sent letters to several Latin American governments. We would first like to know the contents of these letters and the FMLN's reasons for sending them now that the dialogue has been suspended?

[Roca] We sent letters to several Latin American presidents to state our position and to give them the reasons which prompted us to suspend our participation at the meeting scheduled to be held in Caracas. Our letters said the following: We believe it is essential that the dialogue's purpose be changed. We do not want to get pulled into the government's game. The government wants to hold a dialogue to increase its repression of the people. That is the government's game. Our position is that for a dialogue to take place it is essential that the government give real guarantees to Salvadoran opposition organizations, unions, religious communities, etc. With such guarantees a dialogue can be held in a different climate.

We also want the government officials who participate in the dialogue to have real decisionmaking ability. We want to achieve a negotiated agreement for the Salvadoran people. Thus, we have asked Latin American presidents—especially Presidents Oscar Arias of Costa Rica and Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela—to mediate and try to get high-level officials and President Alfredo Cristiani himself to participate in these talks. We cannot continue to stall to find a negotiated political solution because our country urgently needs it. In general, this is what the letters we sent to the Latin American presidents contained.

[Reporter] Have you received a reply from any of the presidents, Commander?

[Roca] Well, we have not received a concrete response. We are preparing several meetings with these presidents to discuss these issues. We believe it is too soon for a concrete response; however, we do know that all the Latin American presidents want to participate to help us find a negotiated political solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

[Reporter] Commander, a U.S. official—Mr Bernard Aronson—made a surprise visit to El Salvador on 6 November. He arrived when the situation in the country was a bit more difficult because of the FENASTRAS [Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation] massacre and the suspension of the FMLN - government dialogue. according to the FMLN, what significance is there to the visit of President Bush's representative?

[Roca] Well, it really has a dual meaning. It is a way of pressuring the regime to maintain appearances. The visit is an attempt to get the government to handle its affairs differently—not as it did in the FENASTRAS massacre. Also, Mr Aronson's presence is a way of giving the regime a certain degree of support. We personally believe that in addition to these two messages, there is another reason for this visit that is more significant and that the Salvadoran people should understand: This type of visit threatens our sovereignty and is a way to show the world who is really paying for the party in El Salvador. We believe it is time the Salvadoran people—who are already politically mature—show the world that they can make their own decisions and can change the way they have traditionally handled relations with other countries, especially with the United States.

We believe the U.S. Government can help the Salvadoran people achieve this goal. However, to do this, the United States must take another position. We find that the U.S. representatives' attitude is still more or less undefined. They try to support a government that is increasingly discredited, and they do not encourage an adequate climate for a political solution. Nevertheless, we believe that the situation in the United States itself is changing. Mr Aronson's visit also has a lot to do with the massacre and the terrible impact it has had in U.S. political circles. We believe there are many reasons for Aronson's visit and that they will become more apparent as time passes.

[Reporter] Commander Roca, on 7 November the Democratic Convergence [CD] asked the FMLN not to break off the Caracas meeting and also asked both sides to hold the meeting on 27 - 28 November instead. Does the FMLN know about this request and, if so, how will it respond to the CD?

[Roca] We have heard it. We know the CD gentlemen's position. Their proposal undoubtedly expresses the interest they have and have always had in finding a political solution to the conflict. However, we repeat, insist, and reaffirm that it is absolutely essential to have guarantees that the Salvadoran people's democratic freedoms will be respected. We are not willing to play the game of a dialogue that is only talk. We have agreed to a dialogue to have the opportunity for a negotiation to take place. However, we are not willing to continue to yak, yak, yak—the only purpose of which is to cover up the government's real objective, which is to continue repressing the people.

We will call the CD comrades—as we have always done since they were formed—to ask them to join efforts so that this dialogue can really turn into a process that will lead to negotiation. We are willing to consider all proposals from different democratic and people's organizations. We will talk with them and give the reasons for our position. We will try to reach an understanding. We see

what is behind the CD comrades proposal. They have the same good intentions they have always had. We will talk to them and explain our position, just as we have been explaining it to our people.

[Reporter] Commander, on other occasions [words indistinct] we have listened to how the FMLN has [words indistinct] responded to different actions against people's movements. Today [words indistinct] given by the suspension of the dialogue, especially nonattendance at the Caracas meeting. [words indistinct] no response in this sense.

[Roca] We believe military and political positions are expressed in different ways and that this does not necessarily occur in an equal or simultaneous manner. We say there is a time for military matters and a time for political matters, and there are different ways to handle these matters. Thus, we have continued to advance our military plans in accordance with the dynamics afforded by the circumstances. We do not necessarily want to mix one thing with the other. We have given a political response to the political matter. We confront the Army's military plans, respond to them, defend ourselves, and advance in accordance with our plans. Thus, we do not believe responses should be simplistic. We have our plans; we are implementing them; and they are successful.

The Army is really desperate because it is unable to hit us hard. We are using new tactics and plans, and our advances are really very significant. We receive new personnel within our ranks on a daily basis because of the crisis generated by Mr Cristiani's administration and also because of the need to counter the increasing criminal and repressive campaigns organized by the armed forces and security corps. Our work has advanced a great deal, especially in the cities where we can say we are solidly entrenched. War prospects for the FMLN—contrary to what military spokesmen say—are good and are in better shape than ever to counter the Army's desperate plans, which we believe are poorly organized.

Party Leader Rejects Army Account of Killings

PA0911010589 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2231 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] The Salvadoran Army said today that two "attackers" had lost their lives when they confronted soldiers after having "robbed and raped" the owner of a business in a city of western El Salvador. Opposition sources, however, rejected this account and described the incident as "murder."

Juan Jose Martell, leader of the Social Christian People's Movement (MPSC, opposition), rejected the military version and accused the Army of "murdering" party leader Cecilio Rivera and two other party supporters.

The Armed Forces Press Committee said that Rivera and Apolinario Alfaro—the third person was not mentioned—lost their lives when they confronted, along with four other men, troops of Military Detachment No 6, in Sonsonate, 65 km west of San Salvador.

The military report added that the "criminals" had robbed a small shop, whose owner, Maria Teresa Lopez, had been "raped" by the attackers.

Martell said that the bodies of the MPSC members were found last night at the Sonsonate cemetery along with a sign that read: "Because They Betrayed the Fatherland."

"We have evidence that those responsible for Rivera's murder and the two other MPSC supporters are soldiers of Military Detachment No 6," Martell stressed.

The MPSC is part of the leftist Democratic Convergence coalition, which took part in the 19 March presidential elections.

In another turn of events, the Army has accused the guerrillas of kidnapping approximately 30 peasants in Cuscatlan and Santa Ana Departments, located to the north and west of San Salvador, respectively.

Meanwhile, the rebels stepped-up their sabotage against the electrical power grid by destroying two high-voltage towers and seven electric power poles in Guazapa, Chalatenango, and Ilobasco, locatede north and east of San Salvador.

Guatemala

Government Denies Nun's Charge of 'Secret Jails'

PA0811235989 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1920 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—The Guatemalan Government today denied the existence of "secret jails" in the country as denounced in the United States by U.S. Catholic nun Diana Ortiz, who was reportedly raped and tortured in this country by three men, one of them in police uniform, during the 24 hours she remained kidnapped.

Meanwhile, the Guatemalan Congress requested an "immediate" investigation into the charges leveled by the 31-year-old nun in Louisville on 7 November. Diana Ortiz belongs to the Ursuline Order of Monte San Jose and worked in this country for 1 year.

The nun's charges have created a commotion within political and humanitarian circles in Guatemala, and Foreign Minister Ariel Rivera has announced that he will travel to the United States on 10 November to "clarify things" with the nun and with the U.S. State Department.

In a written statement, Diana Ortiz said that after being kidnapped on 2 November she suffered abuses inside a building that was apparently being used to torment other people. The nun was freed on a street in the capital city.

"On the government's behalf," Deputy Government Minister Juan Jose Cabrera "categorically" denied that there are any secret jails where people are being tortured and tormented.

At the Congress, members of its Human Rights Commission demanded the "immediate" launching of an investigation to determine whether there are secret jails in Guatemala. Deputy Oliverio Garcia Rodas, commission president and member of the opposition's Union of the National Center (UNC), pointed out that it "is regrettable that things like what the nun reported, which are in violation of international treaties signed by Guatemala, are still happening."

Victor Hugo Godoy, of the opposition's Revolutionary Party (PR), described the charge as "very serious," "especially because she announced that other people were being subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment at the place where she was being held."

Hipolito Dardon, member of the rightist National Liberation Movement (MLN) and Human Rights Commission vice president, noted that the nun's charges must be investigated, especially those pertaining to torture by personnel in uniform.

Next week, the deputies will summon Government Minister General Carlos Morales and Police Director Colonel Giovanni Valerio Cardenas to brief them on the Diana Ortiz case.

Honduras

U.S. Fears Results of Electoral Law Reforms

PA0811204389 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 8 Nov 89

["Confidential" letter from Jorge Ramon Hernandez Alcerro, Honduran ambassador to the United States, to Foreign Affairs Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras on 7 November—no place given]

[Text] I am honored to address you to report that a few minutes ago I received a telephone call from Crescencio Arcos, adjunct assistant secretary of state for Central American affairs, to inform me of the U.S. Government's concerns over reports it has received from Honduras to the effect that on 7 November the electoral law will be reformed.

According to the reports, the laws regulating the electoral lists would be abrogated, and people would be authorized to vote by merely presenting their identification cards.

The U.S. Government feels that adoption of these reforms would make it possible to hold the elections without sufficient guarantees and, consequently, render them liable to allegations of fraud.

The U.S. Government is quite concerned over the effects these modifications may have on Honduras' stability, the continuity of the democratic process, and their negative impact on Nicaragua's elections. The U.S. mission in Tegucigalpa has been instructed to draw the attention of the president, legislators, and political parties to this issue.

Due to the seriousness of the matter, and in view of my lack of information regarding what is going on, I entreat you to provide me with any information you may deem necessary, including the Honduran Government's position regarding the matter.

President Azcona Discusses ONUCA, Contras

PA0811213989 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1733 GMT 8 Nov 89

[News conference by President Jose Azcona with unidentified reporters at Government House in Tegucigalpa on 8 November—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr President, what do you have to say about the UN Security Council's decision regarding the arrival of ONUCA [UN Observer Group in Central America]?

[Azcona] This is in line with what we have requested. As the papers reported yesterday, we have appointed observers to the meeting between the contras and the Sandinist Government to [words indistinct]. After this, we have to allocate the land where they will set up camp.

[Reporter] Mr President, it has been said that the U.S. Government has tried to interfere. Crescencio Arcos has not yet been appointed the U.S. ambassador to Honduras and he is already trying to meddle in Honduran affairs.

[Azcona] I believe that there is no reason for the letter we have received from Honduran Ambassador [to the United States] Hernandez Alcerro because it is the Hondurans who must resolve their domestic affairs.

[Reporter] Will Honduras protest this?

[Azcona] We have already issued a protest. We have instructed Ambassador Hernandez Alcerro to state that we do not accept that kind of a situation. The Honduran Congress is sovereign and it can reform as many laws as it deems necessary. This does not have anything to do with whether it is good or not to amend the electoral law. This is something else. There is not the slightest doubt, however, that the Honduran Congress has the power to issue laws and amend them. The Congress could not decline this responsibility as a sovereign body.

[Reporter] It was said that the U.S. Government [words indistinct].

[Azcona] I would not necessarily agree. Instead, it was said we will not support dictatorial governments, neither rightist nor leftist. I think this is important to some extent, because it strengthens democracy. No country, be

it the United States or any other, would support a direct intervention in a Latin American country.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] the governments of these countries with that decision?

[Azcona] No. This refers most of all to dictatorial governments. As I have said, the continent would not back any intervention in other countries to overthrow their governments, even if they are illegal, such as the Panamanian Government. This gentleman should already have stopped managing the stituation in Panama.

[Reporter] It has been said that attempts have been made to destabilize your government and that there could be problems after all.

[Azcona] No, no one can destabilize this government. I think the two parties are interested in having the electoral process fulfilled. Whoever emerges the winner on 26 November will want to assume office on 27 January. Consequently, there is no reason to be overly concerned. The country is quiet enough, is marching forward. There are problems, of course. Other countries are encountering more problems and developing more slowly than ours. Contrary to what has been said, these 4 years have represented considerable progress for Honduras, both in the works completed in the public sector and those being completed by the private sector.

[Reporter] Nicaragua says that the Honduran Army is moving the contras to Olancho this week so they will escape inspection by [word indistinct].

[Azcona] No, no, no. The Honduran Army has no relationship, no contacts, with the counterrevolutionaries. [words indistinct]

[Reporter] Mr President, what is your opinion of Carlos Flores' speech in... [changes thought] which has been severely criticized by some and praised by others [words indistinct]?

[Azcona] I think it was a good speech. It is directly in line with what I have said; that is, that the IMF's prescriptions cannot be accepted and applied to this country, for instance, because the people will not put up with measures like those which have been proposed by the IMF and endorsed by Honduran private enterprise.

[Reporter] What about Flores' statements saying that relations with the United States will be different in his government?

[Azcona] I do not know. The relations with my government have been relations of total unity. I think he was not referring to this administration. He must have been referring to a previous one.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Azcona] No. I am not being pressured. What I said the other day has been misinterpreted. When I said I needed oxygen, it was not oxygen that newsmen, or businessmen, or intellectuals were going to give me. I was going to give myself the oxygen by not vetoing an amendment to the law on elections that increases the political debt and [words indistinct] per vote, pitting the parties against each other—my party and that of our adversary. In other words, I am not asking for favors from anyone or any such thing. I have my chin held high. Now, if anybody throws a blow at me I will return it if I can. I will do so within the bounds of nobleness and propriety, but I will return it. So, it is not a question of me asking for oxygen. I am quite at ease, not like a mini-editorial writer said the other day—editorial writers can be quite mean, you know [laughter]—who said that I slept like a log the first 2 years. I always sleep like a log [laughter] and do not [word indistinct].

Those who thought they would make me leave here a physical wreck or something of that sort will not succeed. I think he is the one who cannot sleep like a log with the dirty conscience he must have because of the dreadful things that are written in those editorials.

[Reporter] Mr President, it has been learned that AID has even cut the aid for small programs, because....[changes thought] and that Honduras has to pay over 2 million [currency not specified]...

[Azcona, interrupting] That is not true, not true. All AID programs are ongoing. A few days ago, the press also made an improper interpretation when I said that military aid was being cut. No. What happens is that, in the case of AID, if there is a delay in payments of over 1 year on any program, the disbursements of all programs are stopped. There was a payment corresponding to military aid, or military commitments, that had not been made. So, we had to make it because otherwise the disbursements not only of the military sector but of all sectors would be suspended. In other words, all that is covered, and, as I say, all that is proceeding quite well.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] try to reform the electoral law.

[Azcona] Well, we go back to the same situation. The national congress is the one with the power to reform the laws. The national congress is the genuine representation of the people. The people entrust authority to the deputies when they are elected. That is why they are called the people's representatives.

I do not know whether people should vote with the [word indistinct] card, but I believe that 2 or 3 months is too long a time for people to wait to receive their identification cards. People should not have to visit the office 10 or 12 times to receive their identification cards. That cannot be blamed on the Liberal Party of Honduras, because it only has [word indistinct] representative at the National Electoral Tribunal. There are four representatives, two from the National Party of Honduras and one from the other two parties. Therefore, it is fine that people will not have to vote with the... [changes thought],

but it is important to speed up the issuing of identification cards; otherwise, many Hondurans will not be able to vote. This can also be called a fraud. If 50,000 or 100,000 Hondurans cannot vote because the Electoral Tribunal has not expedited the issuing of identification cards, this is a fraud and National Party members are not saying anything about this even though they control the National Election Tribunal to a large extent.

[Reporter] What is your opinion of EL HERALDO newspaper?

[Azcona] EL HERALDO newspaper? No, I am not going to give my opinion.

[Reporter] It is celebrating its 10th anniversary and I want to know your opinion.

[Azcona] I do not want to give my opinion. It has become less impartial, and I do not want to give my opinion.

[Reporter] Do you think it has contributed to the democratic process or not?

[Azcona] Yes, it has contributed to the democratic process, and I even thank them for certain positions they have adopted, but lately they have been totally favoring one of the political parties, and an independent newspaper should not adopt such positions. That is my opinion.

Cuban Delegation Leader Comments on Visit

PA0911044189 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Nov 89 p 8

[Text] Tegucigalpa—A delegation of Cuban deputies left Honduras on 31 October after giving assurances that their country is willing to cooperate with Honduras, especially in the health and economic sectors. Seven deputies from the National Assembly of the Republic of Cuba arrived in Honduras on 24 October. They were invited by their Honduran counterparts, who visited Cuba in August 1988.

During their visit to Honduras, the Cuban deputies met members of the National Electoral Tribunal, the National Congress, and the executive branch. The Cuban delegation also visited various tourist spots in the country.

Roberto Lopez, who led the Cuban parliamentary delegation, said his country is willing to cooperate with Honduras in various sectors, according to Honduras' wishes.

Lopez termed his visit to Honduras a "great step" toward the possible reestablishment of diplomatic relations—especially in the trade and health sectors—between Honduras and Cuba, which were severed approximately 30 years ago.

Nicaragua

President Ortega Presents Government Proposal

PA0811154289 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1411 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra at a farewell ceremony for a Nicaraguan delegation departing for the 9 November UN meeting at the Directorate of Information and Press of the Presidency of the Republic in Managua—live]

[Text] The following document will be circulated to the media. I will read here the proposal of the Nicaraguan constitutional government on the plan for implementing the Tela agreement signed by the five Central American presidents on 7 August 1989 in the Republic of Honduras.

The constitutional government of the Republic of Nicaragua, the International Commision of Support and Verification, CIAV, and the Nicaraguan Resistance [RN], in the presence of an official Honduran Government delegation, and in the presence—as witness—of His Eminence Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, all meeting on 9-10 November 1989 at UN Headquarters in New York, complying with the mandate signed by the five Central American presidents in Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989, and for the sake of ending the war immediately, agree on the following plan for implementing the Tela agreement:

1. Upon the signing of the present plan for implementation of the Tela agreement, the Nicaraguan Government unilaterally decrees a cessation of offensive military operations throughout the national territory. When Nicaragua would do that would be, as we clearly said, the time of the signing of this agreement. We have, as point 2, that beginning on 30 November, and consistent with the spirit of the present plan for implementation of the Tela agreement, which guarantees total peace and the end to the war, the signatories ask the U.S. Government that the humanitarian aid which has been approved for the Nicaraguan Resistance be passed on to and administered by the CIAV. The timeframe is given for each one of the points.

3. The signers of the present implementation plan have agreed that His Eminence Cardinal Obando y bravo will strengthen, through his direct effort as a witness, the present plan for implementation.

4. In the spirit of implementing the plan for the demobilization, repatriation, and voluntary relocation [desmobilizacion, repatriacion, y reubicacion voluntaria] of the RN members who are in Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan Government and the Nicaraguan Resistance pledge to:

A. The Nicaraguan Government will withdraw its military forces and security bodies from the corridors to Honduras that will be mutually established.

This means that the corridors will be established. We took a proposal, a map with the proposed corridors to be established, so that the contras who have infiltrated the country and are perpetrating terrorist actions can withdraw to Honduran territory to facilitate execution of the peace plan.

B. The Nicaraguan Government will request the Honduran Government's full cooperation in facilitating entry to the contra bases in Honduran territory of RN members who are in Nicaragua, using the corridors along the border.

If the Honduran and Nicaraguan Governments consider it necessary, they will request the services of ONUCA [UN Observer Group in Central America] for this task. We must take into consideration that ONUCA was approved on 7 November at the Security Council and, therefore, we can now use it to support this task.

C. The RN will use the corridors agreed upon to transfer its forces to the bases in Honduran territory, so that they can benefit from the current plan to execute the Tela agreement.

D. The RN pledges to release the Nicaraguans it kidnapped and to grant the CIAV and the kidnap victims' relatives immediate access to the camps.

I had to include the issue of the kidnap victims, logically.

5. The CIAV will carry out a census and survey RN human resources and equipment at the refugee camps, while issuing certificates to those who accept the current plan to execute the Tela agreement.

6. The CIAV will organize the distribution of humanitarian aid, medical attention, and basic needs at the camps through its support organizations.

7. The CIAV will negotiate with third countries the acceptance of the members of the Resistance who do not wish to be repatriated. The CIAV will be responsible for the negotiations with third countries for those who do not wish to return to the country. Those who do not wish to return to Nicaragua will have the opportunity to go to another country, and the CIAV will be responsible for this negotiation.

8. The CIAV, together with the Nicaraguan and Honduran governments, will establish mechanisms for the repatriation of the members of the Resistance who agree to abide by the plan for the implementation of the Tela agreement, and decide on the places through which they will enter Nicaragua. The contra who accepts the Tela agreement and who has laid down his weapon will return to Nicaragua to work. The CIAV will decide on how this will be done and where they will enter Nicaragua.

9. The Nicaraguan Government, with the participation of the CIAV, will issue immigration and guarantee documents to the members of the Resistance who will accept the plan and who choose to be relocated in third countries. An earlier document has been issued on this matter.

10. An RN delegation, that is, a contra delegation, accompanied by the CIAV, and with every guarantee offered by the Nicaraguan Government, will visit Nicaragua to discuss with the specialized local and international organizations the material conditions for the voluntary demobilization, repatriation and relocation of its members. This means that a contra delegation, accompanied by the CIAV and with full guarantees offered by the Nicaraguan Government, will come to Nicaragua to make sure that the proper conditions exist in Nicaragua so that those who wish to return to Nicaragua can do so without any problems, just as many of the contras, who have accepted the amnesty, have already done.

11. After it has been proven that 50 percent of the contras who have been counted have been demobilized according to the terms established in the Tela agreement and once the kidnapped have been released, the Nicaraguan Government will decree an amnesty for all prisoners sentenced for direct or indirect involvement with armed activities. By doing this, we have gone beyond what we agreed during our meeting with the political parties at the Olof Palme Convention Center. At that time, we agreed that the amnesty would be decreed after the contras had been completely demobilized. What we are doing is releasing the prisoners during the first phase of the process. Once we have proof that 50 percent of the counted contras have been demobilized—some back in Nicaragua, others in third countries and so forth—and the kidnapped persons have been released, the Nicaraguan Government will decree an amnesty for the prisoners. The CIAV will be responsible for ensuring that 50 percent of the contras have returned to Nicaragua or gone to third countries—some will remain in Honduras, others will go to third countries—and that the kidnapped persons have been released. At that very moment the Nicaraguan Government will decree an amnesty for all prisoners sentenced for direct or indirect involvement with the contras. This goes beyond the agreement we reached with the political parties.

12. The CIAV will open verification offices in Nicaragua to guarantee the safety of the contras who accept the plan. Should the contras find that the guarantees given them at the time of their repatriation are not being fulfilled, then they will have these offices to go to. Likewise, the verification personnel will make periodic visits to the people repatriated to ensure that the plan is being fulfilled. This is an extra guarantee that we are giving them.

13. The CIAV will ensure that the abandoned contra and refugee camps have been dismantled.

14. The CIAV will take the beneficiaries of this plan to the site where they will be permanently settled. When possible, we will try to settle the people in their place of origin or place chosen jointly by the CIAV and the

Nicaraguan Government. Temporary residence may be established in Nicaragua under the control of the CIAV. This can be done while a permanent home for the Resistance members is found in Nicaragua. Of course, this will be once they have have laid down their weapons. Only then will we find a place for them where they can settle temporarily while a permanent location is found. We will find a temporary place for them to live while we are working on settling them in the areas where they wish to go. I do not foresee a problem sending them where they wish to go because the INSSBI [Nicaraguan Social Security and Welfare Institute] has drafted two plans that cover this. Those plans will be included among the document to be presented at the meeting. At the meeting, we will let the participants know the INSBBI has a 3-month plan.

15. The Nicaraguan Government, with the cooperation of the CIAV and other UN agencies, would implement programs to take care of the contras who accept this plan. In its first stage, this plan contemplates the (?reception), transportation, and feeding of the contras, as well as clothing, footwear, domestic utensils, food for 3 months, and construction materials for their homes. This is the INSSBI plan for the contras who want to accept the repatriation plan with the resources we will mention, of course. We have been experiencing serious trouble in securing materials for the people who are already working. Naturally, cooperation with the workers is very important, as are the resources provided by the United States for this type of programs. In the second stage of the program, socioeconomic integrated development projects would be carried out to guarantee the contras' return to the country's life in accordance with the resources made available to the contras.

In witness hereof, we the undersigned have signed this proposed plan, in accordance with the Tela agreement, at the United Nations, New York, on 9 November 1989. Deputy Foreign Minister Tinoco would sign for the Nicaraguan Government; UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Soares would sign for the CIAV; I suppose Bermudez would sign for the contras; Rigoberto Martinez Ordonez, who has been invited to participate in this meeting, would sign for the Honduran Government; Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo would sign as witness.

This is the specific proposal that Nicaragua will make. This proposal has seven points, which are the ones included in the plan. Then there are 4 more points, which make for 11 points. I mean, five more points, for a total of 12 points. All of these points indicate the flexibility of the Nicaraguan people and go beyond the Tela agreement. There is another point, which deals with the reinstatement of [words indistinct].

We intend to have this plan signed on 9 November. But, because today is 8 November, we propose that the plan be signed immediately. The meeting is scheduled for 9-10 November. We think, however, that the idea is not to attend a meeting and then say: Let us set another (?deadline) for a new meeting. No. Those who arrive at the meeting are expected to be fully empowered to sign agreements. I have instructed the mission of the Nicaraguan Government delegation to stay in New York until an agreement is reached. We will not accept a proposal for a new meeting in 15 days or 1 month. We will go to the meeting to reach a peace agreement. This is our position. We have a deadline, 5 December, which was set by the five Central American presidents. Therefore, we must resolve the matter involved in the accords, signed by the presidents, at the United Nations, on 9-10 November.

After this agreement I have just read has been signed, the following unilateral statement will be made by the Nicaraguan Government. This is not part of the agreeement, this is a unilateral statement. It will read:

In light of the signing of the plan for the implementation of the Tela agreement signed at the United Nations by the Nicaraguan Government, the International Commission of Support and Verification, the Honduran Government, the contras, with His Eminence Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo as a witness, and to strengthen the peace process, the Nicaraguan Government publicly announces its unilateral decision to temporarily suspend the import of weapons until 25 April 1990.

I will repeat. This would be a unilateral statement by the Nicaraguan Government, which we would release immediately after, or rather, simultaneously with the signing of this agreement. This is the statement. In light of the signing of the implementation of the Tela agreement signed at the United Nations by the Nicaraguan Government, the International Commission of Support and Verification, the Honduran Government, and the contras, with His Eminence Cardinal Miguel Obamdo y Bravo as a witness, and to strengthen the peace process, the Nicaraguan Government publicly announces its unilateral decision to temporarily suspend the import of weapons until 25 April 1990.

Some considerations are in order. Of course, the U.S. Government made a big fuss when Nicaragua's decision to lift the cease-fire was announced in Costa Rica. This decision was made in order to work toward stopping the war.

This was not to the U.S. Government's liking and there was an uproar. An international scandal was created, and an attempt was made to present Nicaragua as a warmonger, when what Nicaragua was really asking for and wants is an end to the war and not the cease-fire. However, since our position was just, we are seeing its fruits. The negotiating process, which was frozen, has been speeded up. ONUCA, which was nowhere to be seen, and was blocked... [changes thought] well, the miracle has occurred, and we have had an ONUCA since yesterday. ONUCA has already been approved by the Security Council. Eventually, blue helmets may also be used to strengthen the peace plan.

Moreover, we have managed to agree to this meeting, to hold this meeting, [words indistinct] pressure on Nicaraguans, nor (?have we exerted pressure on the Nicaraguan people). We have managed to agree to hold this meeting on 9-10 November at the United Nations. The Nicaraguan Government, Cardinal Obando y Bravo, the CIAV, the contras, and the Honduran Government will be present at the meeting.

So, we now have this proposal, a peace proposal dealing with the peace agreement for demobilization of the contras which we, the Central American presidents, signed on 7 August 1989 in Honduras. Therefore, we Nicaraguans can feel pleased, and I personally am pleased, over the decision we adopted, which I announced in Costa Rica, despite the uproar that resulted, because what are the fruits, what are the results? The results are that, before 27 October—which was the date I announced in Costa Rica our decision on the cease-fire—there was no hope of having ONUCA, there was no hope of discussing the demobilization of the contras, there were no hopes of peace. What existed was an increase in the war, in death, an increase in the suffering of the Nicaraguan people.

Since 27 October, when I took steps regarding the cease-fire, asking that we work for an end to the war, the situation has changed. It has changed despite the uproar that was created. It has changed positively and favorably with regard to peace in Nicaragua because now we have ONUCA, approved by the UN Security Council; we have this meeting; and we have this concrete proposal by Nicaragua, which will be delivered by the Nicaraguan mission to the UN meeting in New York.

After taking all the military measures we adopted to fight the increasing number of terrorist actions which the contras were carrying out with impunity, we have fewer deaths than before 27 October. The number of victims among the Nicaraguan people resulting from the counterrevolutionaries's attacks has decreased in November. Of course, the contras have suffered a number of casualties too, and this is logical. Before that, we [words indistinct] launching attacks with impunity (?and even incraeased their) attacks against the civilian population. Now, with the new situation, the EPS and the Interior Ministry have taken every necessary measure and are safeguarding, under better conditions, the security of the Nicaraguan people—of the peasants, of the workers, of the laborers, and particularly those moving about in the war zones.

Now, in November, we can assert that we have fewer victims, fewer deaths caused by the contras than before 27 October. Therefore, the step of activating the country's defense to a maximum to (?guarantee the life) of the Nicaraguan (?people) is yielding positive results. Of course, the contras are suffering a few casualties and will suffer more casualties as long as they maintain this stubborn attitude. However, here lies the path to peace for the Nicaraguan people.

With this, we are taking off the mask of this UNO [National Opposition Union]-contra-Somozist combination, which has tried to plunge Nicaragua into war. The ones who have tried to sink Nicaragua into war, those who have sought to increase the war in Nicaragua, are the Yankees—the North Americans, the U.S. Government—through the UNO-contra-Somozist combination, and the political opportunists. In other words, the UNO-contra-Somozist oppotunists is the combination, or the tool, used by the U.S. Government to promote war, death, and terrorism in Nicaragua. We have seen how the newspaper of the Somozist guard has not dared condemn the contras' crimes. It only assumes warmongering positions. In other words, we have the newspaper of the Somozist guard, and we have the so-called UNO leaders in a situation of total complicity.

Consequently, there is a combination of forces. On the one hand, there are the Somozists, the contras, and the Communists led by Eli Altamirano—Somozists, contras, Communists, and political opportunists. This is the combination of forces that the Yankees are using to promote war and death in Nicaragua. On the other hand, there is the Nicaraguan Government and the FSLN determination to defend peace, to defend peace forcefully and firmly, and this is what we have been doing. We are now seeing the fruits of this force and of this firmness.

The fruits of the decision made on 27 October at the summit of hemispheric presidents in Costa Rica are already in sight. These fruits are those that the people of Nicaragua, the FSLN, and the Nicaraguan Government are hoping for, that is, peace. I repeat, peace.

Consequently, all Nicaraguans should be satisfied with the 27 October decision regarding the cease-fire because it is going to allow us, and I can see this clearly, to end the war. The problem was not merely the cease-fire but to put an end to the war, and we have managed, we are managing, to get the issue of an end to the war to be taken truly and seriously into account. This is the proposal that the Nicaraguan mission is going to present. It is a very specific, coherent, and orderly proposal. It is a proposal for peace, a firm proposal, that takes into account all the elements brought into play in the conflict created by the United States against Nicaragua. Thank you.

Discusses Current Situation

PA0811201389 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1514 GMT 8 Nov 89

[News conference by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra with unidentified reporters at the Presidential Press and Information Directorate in Managua; live—broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Ortega] That is what I was talking about. On 27 October the implementation of the Tela agreement was still being hindered, blocked, especially by the United States. A battle of the deaf was being waged at the United

Nations, at the level of the Security Council. The press hardly covered this. The United States was trying to link the work of the CIAV [International Commission of Support and Verification] to that of the international observers at the electoral process. The U.S. delegation on the Security Council tried to link the two; that is, the work the CIAV was doing to demobilize the contras and the appointment of the ONUCA [UN Observer Group in Central America] members was not advancing because the United States said that this should be completely linked to the role of the UN and OAS observers in the Nicaraguan electoral process. As I said earlier, a battle of the deaf was waged, but in the end the U.S. position was turned down.

In light of the position assumed by the UN Security Council, the United States began to block the appointment of the ONUCA members. This is why no progress was being made. The other countries did not agree with the U.S. position, but nothing was done to get ONUCA going. But thanks to the measure adopted in Costa Rica on 27 October, we were able to activate and strengthen that international effort. Much was being said, much concern was being expressed, but nothing was being done. Now the issue has once again been taken up by the international community. Initially neither the press nor certain governments understood the Nicaraguan initiative. The United States condemned it. But today everyone understands it and admits that it was necessary. We now have ONUCA and we also requested a meeting, which Honduras has cautiously agreed to attend.

In conclusion, President Azcona has sent me a letter saying that he is willing to send the Honduran ambassador to the United Nations as an observer to the meeting. Perhaps later they will participate with a different status. This would depend on the meeting's results. This is the Honduran position.

The contras found it very difficult to refuse to attend the meeting requested by the Nicaraguan Government for 9 and 10 November after Cardinal Obando y Bravo agreed to participate as a witness and the CIAV and Honduran Government announced that they would attend the meeting.

The key element of this meeting is that it must be seen within the framework of the Tela agreement. This agreement has a deadline, 5 December. However, we will not accept this meeting becoming the first of many meetings; it is not the beginning of a negotiating process because an agreement among the Central American presidents was reached on 7 August 1989. What we are simply trying to do is to implement that agreement. In order to implement it, the Nicaraguan Government—one of the governments that signed the agreement—is presenting this proposal. We are going to insist that the meeting must conclude with the signing of the agreement on the demobilization of the contras, with the signing of the plan for the implementation of the Tela agreement. The agreement has already been signed, now we want to sign the demobilization plan, which is a result of the Tela agreement signed on 7 August 1989.

That is why our delegation has specific instructions not to leave the United Nations until a final agreement is reached. We hope that the agreement will be signed by 10 November. There is no reason why that agreement should not be signed by 10 November. We cannot link an agreement like this one to the demands made by the contras for more meetings. That would turn this into another negotiating process. That negotiation process has already been completed, and we must be very clear about this. What we are trying to do is find an immediate solution to this problem to save Nicaraguan lives and avoid more sacrifice on the part of the Nicaraguan people. This is the best opportunity we will have to reach such an agreement. That is what I wanted to say.

[Reporter] Commander, do you...

[Ortega, interrupting] If no agreement is reached at the United Nations, and that is something we must think about, then the contras will be clearly voting for war. If this should be the case, then the matter will have to be taken up by the Central American presidents, and they will take the necessary steps to ensure the fulfillment of the agreement. The contras will have to be forced, with the use of all the necessary mechanisms and methods, to leave Honduras. The contras either leave on their own—that is the idea behind the Tela agreement—or they will have to be forced to leave. No matter what, the contras must leave Honduras. The Central American presidents signed an agreement on 7 August 1989 stating that the contras have to leave Honduras. That agreement has a deadline of 5 December 1989.

[Reporter] Commander, one party is absent from all this—the United States. What does Nicaragua expect from the United States?

[Ortega] That the United States support and promote the plan. If they are truly interested in peace, then they must support and promote the plan.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Ortega] We have our mechanisms regarding the weapons issue. We report on this matter when we consider it necessary to report on it. So, forgive me but I will neither admit nor deny this.

[Station announcer] The president is being asked about the temporary suspension on the import of weapons as of 25 April.

[Ortega] We are allowing enough time for the elections to pass in the hope that by that date the Central Americans will have signed an agreement on the reasonable balance of force. That is an issue that must be broached. During our December meeting, I will suggest that we begin discussing the topics of weapons and security and the reasonable balance of forces. Depending on what the Central American presidents agree on this matter, by April we should be able to implement a policy on

weapons. This policy would be based on the agreement signed by the Central American presidents.

[Reporter] How many weapons are you talking about? As a result of your decision, how many weapons are you talking about each month?

[Ortega] First, we are suggesting the withdrawal of all foreign military presence from the Central American area. That is the first thing we are committed to. Later, we are suggesting a negotiation so that the current number of weapons in Central America is not increased. We are suggesting that a limit be set and that we adjust our forces according to the limit. A point system could be used for each country depending the country's air, naval, and land forces.

[Reporter] Regarding this agreement, how much weaponry are we talking about on a monthly basis...?

[Ortega, interrupting] I beg your pardon?

[Reporter] How much weaponry does Nicaragua now receive per month, and how much will...?

[Ortega, interrupting] We do not generally give out that kind of information. No country provides that kind of information.

[Reporter] We cannot gauge the importance of the agreement if we do not know...

[Ortega, interrupting] No country provides that kind of information. No government releases that kind of information. Nobody runs around saying: I am getting so many tons of weapons. No one does this. The only one who says this about Nicaragua is the United States, which has a very large spy satellite system and is constantly reporting Nicaragua's normal arms-supply activities. But no country in the world goes around declaring that it is acquiring a specific number or type of weapons. No country does this. None.

[Reporter] I would like to ask President Ortega to please expand a bit on his statement that the delegation will not leave the United Nations until it secures an agreement. Additionally, I would like to ask General Ortega what the military plan is...

[Unidentified speaker, interrupting] [Words indistinct]

[Reporter] Well, President Ortega, then—What is the military plan for the period of time during which these meetings are being held?

[Ortega] The members of the delegation that is leaving this morning to go to the United Nations in New York have the following instructions: I have told them that they are to work there until an agreement has been reached. If they have to stay there for a few more days, they should. They should stay there as long as necessary. If 2 days is not enough and they have to stay there for 4 days or a week, they should. The important thing is to reach an agreement, because we have a very tight deadline, which is 5 December. However, what is making this all the more urgent is the sacrifice that the Nicaraguan people are making. The sacrifice that the people are making is more important to us than the 5 December deadline.

Consequently, they have been instructed to stay there as long as necessary but not to stay there indefinitely. They should stay there for as long as is advisable to reach an agreement but not to merely accept only this one meeting and then accept a suggestion to hold another meeting in a month. This is not necessary. In any event, if a recess becomes necessary, the work must be resumed immediately after the recess is over. It must be part of one single meeting from which an agreement must emerge.

If the contras demonstrate a negative attitude and do not want to respect the agreement made by the Central American Presidents; if they do not want to discuss this agreement, then we would take the topic to a meeting of presidents. I would call an urgent meeting of the Central American presidents, which the representatives of friendly governments could attend, to discuss this matter and fulfill the commitment we made to disband the contras by 5 December 1989.

Regarding military operations—military operations are under way to make sure that the contras do not continue launching attacks on the civilian population with impunity. These operations are under way primarily in Regions 5 and 6, in the Madriz and Zelaya Zones. I can say for a fact that some counterrevolutionary forces are already leaving for Honduras, but that other counterrevolutionary groups are still operating in the national territory. Thanks to the vast effort we are making, we have been able to keep the contras from invading territories where things have been calm and the peasants have been able to produce. I have been to Rio Blanco and to [words indistinct]. I have managed to talk with producers from deep inside areas that the revolution has recovered from contra influence and has rid itself of war activities, and where the peasants have been working peacefully. They asked for Army protection so that the contras would not go into these areas again and wage war. We are providing them with this type of protection so that the contras will not disrupt the peace and calm that we have been able to restore to productive peasant zones.

A result of this is that contra attacks have ceased, and the number of civilian victims has declined.

[Reporter] How many contra casualties have there been?

[Ortega] Several dozen.

[Reporter] The U.S. Government appears to be bogged down in its bipartisan plan, which does not visualize the disbanding of the contras until after the Nicaraguan elections, if at all. Nicaragua's proposals to the United States have always included a, let us say, adequate, way

out for them. In this case, in which you propose demobilization as was agreed upon at Tela, what type of adequate way out is there for the United States?

[Ortega] When the U.S. Congress approved the law providing funds for the contras, they provided themselves a way out. They included a clause, which I read, that said that the funds that were approved there could be used for a plan to demobilize the contras and to relocate them to third countries. The congressional law states this very clearly. Therefore, it is up to the President to put this clause into effect. President Bush does not need to consult Congress about this because Congress has already authorized him to enforce this clause. So, that is their way out.

[Reporter] If the contras do not accept this proposal, how far would the government take its military plan?

[Ortega] Nicaragua has adopted all the necessary measures to guarantee the country's defense. What I am hoping for is that we reach an agreement. I repeat: If the contras refuse to accept the plan resulting from the Tela agreement, then it would be up to Nicaragua and the Central American governments to get the contras out, come what may. It is up to Nicaragua and the Central American presidents because the five of us signed the agreement to get the contras out of Honduras.

[Reporter] President Ortega, could you give us numbers regarding the dead and wounded among...?

[Ortega, interrupting] The Armies on both sides have sustained casualties. We make a count every 15 days, but we also get daily figures. But one point I must make is that there are attacks every day, but the number of civilian Nicaraguan victims has dropped and the number of military casualties has also dropped.

[Station announcer] The president is being asked about the government's decision to unilaterally suspend the import of weapons.

[Ortega] [Words indistinct] that Nicaragua would purchase light weapons, ammunition and so forth—things it needed for its defense. That was clearly stated.

[Reporter] Will you make that public?

[Ortega] Eventually we could do that. In the future we may report on this matter.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] include all types of weapons?

[Ortega] The agreement calls for a suspension of the import of all kinds of weapons through 25 April. I would like to add that this is important because in doing this we will be taking another step to support the implementation of this plan. We want to avoid excuses, and I think that by doing this we will prevent any more excuses. No one will have an excuse for not accepting the plan. We have our list, and we will temporarily suspend all imports of weapons through 25 April. I even hope that by April another meeting of Central American presidents will have been held and that we will have advanced in the discussion of weapons and security. That is a hot issue that we must broach. By then the Central American presidents will have agreed [58-second break in reception].

If the contras refuse to demobilize they would be rebelling against the agreement signed by the Central American presidents, and it would be up to the Central American presidents to see that the agreement is fulfilled.

[Reporter] What steps would you take?

[Ortega] I would call the North American president immediately. [45-second break in reception through the end of the news conference]

Opposition Skeptical of Sandinist-Contra Meeting

PA0811203589 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1816 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Managua, 8 Nov (ACAN - EFE)—The Nicaraguan opposition today was skeptical about the results of the meeting proposed by the Sandinists for 9 and 10 November at the United Nations, New York, to discuss the demobilization of the contras.

President Daniel Ortega, after bidding farewell to the Nicaraguan delegation that left today for New York, said that he would not accept any future meeting to discuss this issue and that if necessary, his delegation will not leave the UN building until an agreement is signed with the rebels.

Virgilio Godoy, the vice presidential candidate of the National Opposition Union [UNO], has told ACAN-EFE that he believes it will be "difficult for any specific result to come out of that meeting between the Sandinists and the contras because there will be a clash between "two irreconcilable positions."

Godoy explained that Ortega's delegate, Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco, will arrive in New York to demand the "surrender" of the rebels, and the contras will call for an "extension of the demobilization period until after the elections (on 25 February 1990)."

The Nicaraguan mission will present a 15-point plan that establishes that once the International Commission of Support and Verification [CIAV], composed of UN and OAS officials, certifies that 50 percent of the contras have been demobilized and that kidnapped Nicaraguan civilians have been released, the government will decree a general amnesty.

The government has promised to renew the cease-fire, which was suspended on 1 November as a result of rebel attacks, and to stop buying arms until April 1990 if an agreement is reached in New York.

Liberal Party leader Virgilio Godoy has stated that "of course, what will happen in New York is that the interlocutors will assume opposing stances and accuse each other of refusing to yield."

The UNO candidate recalled that the Tela (Honduras) agreement did not establish the demobilization of the rebels who are in Nicaragua and that "the talks involved only those who are in Honduran territory."

Meanwhile, Gustavo Tablada, secretary general of the Socialist Party of Nicaragua, has stated that the government has not yet decreed a general amnesty and has not released the 39 former Somozist guards who did not benefit from the Sandinist pardon of March when 1,894 former soldiers of the past regime were released.

Honduras, which accepted participating as an "observer,"as well as a CIAV delegation in charge of the demobilization of the 12,000 contras stationed in Honduras, also will participate in the meeting.

Nicaraguan Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, who has been invited by President Ortega to participate as a "witness," will also participate in the meeting at the United Nations.

President Ortega Gives FSLN Anniversary Speech

PA0911015889 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2349 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Speech by President Daniel Ortega on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and the 13th anniversary of the death of FSLN founder Carlos Fonseca Amador, at the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua—live]

[Text] It is almost 1800 and there are plenty of baseball games going on everywhere. Many of you may want to go to the games. [crowd shouts: "Baseball!"] So, we are going to be brief.

First, I want to comment on the decision adopted on 2 November regarding the cease-fire. Since March 1988—for 19 months—we had a cease-fire. We expected a positive response from the U.S. Government, which is supporting and bankrolling the contras. For 19 months, the counterrevolutionaries reacted by murdering our people, peasants, women, children, workers,and young people.

The meeting on 27 October in Costa Rica was a good opportunity to call on the international community gathered there to celebrate democracy. Since we were meeting there to celebrate democracy, what better opportunity could there have been than that one in Costa Rica, before the U.S. President, to defend the right to democracy of the Nicaraguan people and the right to democracy of the Nicaraguan workers, peasants, intellectuals, producers, and young people who were still being threatened by the Somozist mercenaries' terrorist policy?

There was a big scandal when I announced in Costa Rica that we were considering not extending the cease-fire on 1 November. Several Latin American leaders immediately approached me and asked me not to take that measure, and I told them: I understand you. I understand your concern, but you do not have the same strength and energy to condemn the crimes of the Yankee government against the Nicaraguan people.

On 21 October in Nicaragua, counterrevolutionaries murdered 19 peasants. How many Latin American governments raised their voices to condemn that crime? How many Latin American governments raised their voices to demand that the Somozist mercenary forces stop their terrorist actions, and how many demanded an end to U.S. support of the Somozist mercenary forces?

Those voices were not heard. I told them: Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan people are suffering and continue to lose their lives. The Nicaraguan people are entitled to peace and democracy. Democracy cannot be understood without peace, just as peace without democracy cannot be understood. When all is said and done, the Nicaraguan people do not want a cease-fire. What they want is an end to the war. They want the war to end once and for all so that peace can come to Nicaragua.

The U.S. President became very annoyed with this proposal. I did not insult him. I did not say a word about President Bush in Costa Rica. I did not refer to President Bush in a bad manner. I simply mentioned what was taking place. I mentioned the attitude of the U.S. Government, which continued to impose its policy of war and death on the Nicaraguan people. Then the U.S. President got very angry and began insulting me. He thought he was going to intimidate and frighten me with his insults and that on 1 November we were going to do what he ordered instead of what the Nicaraguan people demanded.

On 1 November, we announced here the decision not to extend the cease-fire and to work to stop the war. We immediately proposed a meeting at the United Nations to discuss the end of the war, that is, the demobilization of the contras. Meanwhile, the joint actions of the Somozist mercenary forces with this odd group of political parties known as UNO [National Opposition Union] became increasingly clear. As I recently told the Matiguas and Rio Blanco peasants.... [changes thought] I visited Matiguas, Rio Blanco, and Mimui and the peasants voiced their concern that the increase in contra activities was jeopardizing the stability of some areas where production was increasing and where the peasants were working in peace. The peasants told me: The problem is that the contras are entering the country. With the cease-fire, the contras feel encouraged and murder and threaten us to make us vote for UNO or else they will burn our houses. The contras say they are going to continue with their war.

Also, UNO, which, as I said, is an odd mixture because it has well-known Somozists who should be in jail but are

not. There has never been a revolution as generous as this one that lets former Somozists free and gives them the opportunity to make up for their mistakes. However, these Somozists have not just become UNO activists but UNO candidates as well. UNO has Somozists, political opportunists, and also people.... [changes thought] It has many acronyms of the names of political parties. It is an odd mixture because it has Communists. There are Communists in UNO. The Communist Party is part of UNO. The Communist Party is part of UNO [repeats himself], as well as other parties from other ideologies. It has everything. This mixture, financed by the U.S. Government, has not condemned the contras' crimes. At some UNO activities, they shout vivas for the counterrevolution.

There is an intriguing coincidence here that the contras, UNO, and the economic measures are being used, in accordance with the U.S. plan, to strangle our economy in order to topple the revolution. However, they will not succeed. The proposal made by the Nicaraguan Government, and the proposal I made on 1 November to hold a meeting at the United Nations has been successful already. It has gained the first victory.

Although the date originally proposed was 6 - 7 November and we subsequently proposed 9 - 10 November, the meeting will begin tomorrow, 9 November. I met comrade Victor Hugo Tinoco, who heads the delegation, and the rest of the members of the delegations. I told them: You are going to attend the meeting at the United Nations. You must have the same attitude I had during my meeting with all opposition parties at the Olof Palme Center, when I told them: We are not leaving this place unless we reach an agreement. Therefore, you are going to the United Nations and will say: No one is getting out of here unless we reach an agreement that will bring peace to Nicaragua. [applause]

The willingness of those who are in favor of peace and those who are in favor of war will be tested there. We will have peace if the agreement, if the plan we are going to propose is signed. That is the important point. We will have peace in Nicaragua. If that plan is not signed then, we will have peace in Nicaragua anyway because the Nicaraguan people want peace. The contras have an opportunity to find a solution to this mess that the Reagan policy got them into. They have an opportunity to find a solution by fair means. This war problem will be solved by fair means or by foul means, but, in any case, it will be solved. [applause]

We must keep in mind that there is an agreement that was signed by the Central American presidents on 7 August 1989. The agreement has a deadline of 5 December. If the contras do not want to accept that agreement, if they do not want to accept the agreement signed by the Central American presidents, then the Nicaraguan Government will contact the Central American governments. I would immediately contact Central American presidents to tell them: We have given an opportunity to the contras to solve the problem by fair means, and they have not accepted; therefore, we, the Central American presidents, will have to take all the measures necessary to get the contras out of Honduras and to end once and for all the war that has been causing suffering and pain to the Nicaraguan people. [applause] This is Nicaragua's position.

In the Nicaraguan proposal, we say that as soon as the agreement is signed—if the agreement is signed tomorrow, 9 November, or if it is signed on 10 November—as soon as the agreement to demobilize the contras is signed, the Nicaraguan government will re-establish the cease-fire. But this will be done under the principle of simultaneity. The minute the contra demobilization agreement is signed, the Nicaraguan Government will unilaterally re-establish the cease-fire. I repeat: The cease-fire will only be established if the agreement is signed. Otherwise, it makes no sense to restore the cease-fire. This is a very important point we established on that proposal, because the Nicaraguan Government has been working for peace all these years. However, the Somozist contras have rejected our peace proposal.

Logically, the contras do not want peace so they reject the demobilization. They also do not want the elections. They know that the 25 February 1990 elections will be won by the revolution and Nicaragua. These elections will be won by Carlos Fonseca, Sandino, and the Sandinist National Liberation Front. [applause]

They know that after 25 February they will be completely finished and completely isolated. This is why they are doing everything they are doing. This is why UNO agrees with the contras. UNO knows that the people will never vote for Somozism or a return to the past. UNO would rather unite with the contras, in line with the U.S. plan to destabilize Nicaragua, than accept a clean game. They would rather attempt to carry out fraud through U.S. support and financing. These people have no sense of patriotism. They are very unpatriotic. They act like mercenaries of U.S. policy. The U.S. policy has financed armed mercenaries, the contras, but now it is also financing the mercenaries who make up UNO. They are mercenaries without weapons, but they do have the weapon that is implied by all the support and financing they are given by the United States.

For this reason, we have said that in the upcoming elections the great contender against Nicaragua and the revolution will be the U.S. Government. These political forces, devoid of patriotic and nationalistic feelings, are agents of a foreign power. This is very clear.

On 19 July, when we were celebrating the 10th anniversary of the revolution, I paid a tribute to several people who had participated in the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. I simply told the truth and described the events. I pointed out that on that occasion, people like Alfonso Robelo and people like Violeta Chamorro had participated in the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction with patriotism.

Later on, they withdrew. Some of them, like Robelo, openly criticized the revolution. Others, like Violeta Barrios, claimed she withdrew for health reasons. You may recall that when she withdrew from the junta, children from the Association of Sandinist Children gave her flowers. Comrades from AMNLAE [Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women] came to greet her and to say goodbye. At that time, she considered the Sandinists to be good people. The Sandinists were not bad people for her at the time.

I noted those facts during the 10th anniversary celebrations. During the celebrations, Mrs Violeta Barrios had not yet been nominated as a candidate for the UNO. That is why I talked about her this way.

Later on, she, who supposedly withdrew because she became very sick of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; who accepted the flowers from the Sandinist children; who was hugged by the Sandinist women; who signed confiscation decrees—she did sign them or maybe she did not know what she was signing. [laughter] She is denying all that now. She also signed confiscation decrees. She is denying all that. She is denying the Sandinist children; she is denying the Sandinist women; she is denying the Sandinist people; she is denying the Sandinist revolution, and she has agreed to become an instrument of U.S. Government policy.

This woman has assumed an antipatriotic attitude and she must answer to the people for this attitude. The people will bury her with votes on 25 February 1990 by voting for the Sandinist National Liberation Front once again. [applause]

This is a situation we cannot forget. There are no untouchables here. When I am participating in a Face the People program, speaking to the people in a neighborhood, at a factory, enterprise, or cooperative, there are no untouchables and the people criticize us because that is the right the people have won with the revolution. They have the right to criticize whoever they want in this country.

That is why we cannot forget to mention these facts. We cannot say that the UNO candidate is untouchable because there is also a manipulation of the memory of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro does not belong to Mrs Chamorro. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro belongs to the people of Nicaragua and not to Mrs Chamorro. [applause]

This is why we see that there are clashing positions within the Chamorro family. There are some who side with the revolution, and others with the counterrevolution. There are some on the side of Nicaragua, and others with the Yankees. There are some who side with Sandino and Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, and others with Reagan and the mercenaries. There is a brother of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro who sides with the mercenaries. There is this lady, who sides with the mercenaries, and ever since she accepted the candidacy, she became an agent of the mercenaries or one more mercenary or agent of U.S. policy.

On the other side, we have Javier Chamorro, who is on the side of the revolution. He is a brother of Pedro Joaquin. There are also the children of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and Violeta Barrios de Chamorro. Some of them side with the revolution, others with the counterrevolution. Carlos Fernando and Claudia are with the revolution, while the other two side with the counterrevolution. This shows the extent of the power of U.S. policy to divide people. It even buys off people who should have a minimum of respect for the memory of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro would not have sold himself off for a few dollars more. He would not have become a Yankee agent. He would not have sided with the mercenaries. He would have been on the people's side. He belongs to the Nicaraguan people.

We must be very clear about this. We have remained quiet, just as we do when they insult us. We have not wanted to touch on these topics. However, the time has come when we have to discuss them frankly. We must know that we are facing an enemy that would not even give us water if they were in power. The only break they would give us is the kind of break that Juan Angel Lopez, that Somozist colonel, gave peasants in Chinandega: to kill them. That would be the only break these people would give us, the Sandinists, the working people.

We are facing an enemy, which, if they were in power, would not give the people the right to organize, protest, and criticize—much less the chance to participate in elections or have access to the media. They always denied access in their media to the Sandinists and the working people, but after the triumph of the revolution the people gained access to the media. After the triumph of the revolution, all sectors gained access to the media.

However, the extraordinary situation that appeared with the victory of the revolution, when everyone gained access to the media, would not occur if they were ruling, if they were in power.

What is important is that we realize that the elections will be held in a few months. November, December, January, and 25 days of February are ahead of us. We have managed to resist heroically and with a victorious attitude for 10 years. We must now resist heroically and with a victorious attitude during these 3 months and 25 days to deal a final blow to the warmongering policy of the U.S., to defeat that deadly policy once and for all, to bring peace to Nicaragua, and to ensure that everything will be better in Nicaragua with the FSLN, Carlos Fonseca, Sandino, German Pomares, Camilo, and our heroes and martyrs. [applause]

We are 3 months and 25 days from burying the Somozist mercenaries once and for all. We are 3 months and 25 days from burying once and for all the Somozist past that UNO, which is made up of contras, Somozists, political

opportunists, and that jumble of people whom the Nicaraguan people's mind and conscience cannot tolerate, is trying to revive today. [applause]

We are a few months from achieving another victory that will bring absolute peace to the Nicaraguan people. We will enjoy peace because the people know who to vote for; we will enjoy peace because the people know who has defended their rights and sovereignty, who has distributed land among them, and who has defended their right to organize.

This will be a historic victory that will fill with pride not only the Nicaraguan people, but all Latin American and Caribbean peoples; it will fill with pride the peoples in Asia and Africa; it will fill with pride the U.S. people themselves, because they are friends of the Nicaraguan people, they are brothers of the Nicaraguan people; it will fill with pride all world peoples who will be voting on 25 February 1990 for Nicaragua, for Nicaragua, for Nicaragua! Viva the 10th anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution! [crowd answers: "Viva!"] Viva Carlos Fonseca, guide and leader of this heroic revolution! [crowd answers: "Viva!"] Viva our heroes and martyrs. [crowd answers: "Viva!"] We won, let us move forward; we won, let us move forward; we won, let us move forward! [crowd shouts same slogan along with Ortega] Free fatherland! [crowd answers: "Or death!" and then one voice shouts: "Pick the ballot in box 5 on the 25th!"]

Ortega Sends Greetings to USSR on Anniversary

PA0811165389 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1549 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Managua, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—The Presidency of the Republic reported today that Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has sent greetings to top Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov on the 72nd anniversary of the "Great October Revolution" celebrated last week.

In the message, made public here today, Ortega says that "our revolutionary people, and all revolutionary people throughout the world, respectfully admire the spirit that the October Revolution has given to the world. We fraternally salute the revolution, expressing our hopes for the success of the socialist renovation in the Soviet Union."

According to Ortega, "72 years ago, the history of mankind saw the beginning of a competley new era for man's condition; particularly for the world's proletariat it meant a burst of joy on hearing of the victory of the world's first socialist state."

Defense Ministry Reports on 6, 7 Nov Fighting

PA0811235089 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Communique issued by the Public and Foreign Relations Directorate of the Defense Ministry in Managua on 8 November]

[Text] Military actions carried out by the Sandinist People's Army [EPS]: On 6 November, our troops fought with a mercenary group in the area called (Mauri Creek), northeast of (Salolinga), in the Southern Atlantic Autonomous Region. We killed two mercenaries and seized four AK-47 rifles, one M-79 grenade launcher, six knapsacks, and documents of the right-wing coalition UNO [National Opposition Union]. On the same day, a mercenary group ambushed an EPS platoon in the (Tilan) region, southwest of La Pinuela, in the Southern Atlantic Autonomous Region. One EPS soldier was killed and three were wounded. The dead soldier was Angel Francisco Medoza Padron, and the wounded are: Timerson Omoria Mojica, Fausto Lopez Ordonez, and Manuel Humberto Mejia Munoz.

On 7 November, our soldiers fought in the (Pavon Hill) area, northeast of the Jose Benitez Escobar neighbhorhood, in the Southern Atlantic Autonomous Region. Two contras were killed, and we seized three rifles and three knapsacks. Also on that day, fighting took place in the Wanawas area, located north of Rio Blanco, Matagalpa Department. One mercenary was killed. In addition, we seized 2 AK-47 rifles, 2 knapsacks, and 400 cartridges for AK rifles.

Another clash took place on that date in the (El Oro Creek) area, south of El Tortuguero, in the Southern Atlantic Autonomous Region. One EPS soldier was wounded.

Terrorist actions against civilians and military objectives:

On 4 November, a mercenary group murdered peasant Alberto Robles, 18, in the (El Triunfo) area, located northwest of La Guinea, in the Southern Atlantic Autonomous Region. On 5 November, the mercenaries intercepted a private bus in the Cosmatillo area, located southwest of La Libertad, Chontales Department, and stole the belongings of the bus passsengers. On 7 November, the contras ambushed a truck belonging to Rolando Trelles transportation cooperative in Cosmatillo. The truck was damaged.

Issued in Managua on 8 November 1989
The Public and Foreign Relations Directorate of the Defense Ministry

Contra Leader Reported Killed in Fighting

PA0911024389 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Nov 89 p 2

[Report by Martha Marina Gonzalez]

[Text] Quilali, Nueva Segovia Department—Sandinist People's Army [EPS] troops killed six counterrevolutionaries, including contra leader "Douglas," and wounded three, including the mercenary "Kaliman," who left behind his military equipment, documents, and a walkie-talkie.

Since the suspension of the cease-fire was announced, EPS troops in Quilali have repelled three attacks by mercenary groups operating in the area under the command of "Caballito," "Douglas," "Dientillo," "Kaliman," and others.

The Sandinist fighters captured a large quantity of ammunition, a Claymore mine, rifles, knapsacks, and documents, some of which had a letterhead and came from Honduras. Also seized were birth certificates giving Honduran citizenship to several contras, letters addressed to relatives here, and caps bearing Popular Social Christian Party pins.

Major Daniel Pozo, head of the EPS general staff in Region 1, said the EPS will not rest until it expels all the mercenaries who are spreading terror among Nicaraguan peasants.

In addition, Sandino Cubs doing their Patriotic Military Service at the COI [expansion unknown] said the blow dealt to "Kaliman's" pals is what the contras deserve for killing hundreds of defenseless peasants. "Only by annihilating them will they stop bothering us," Israel Rugama Moreno said. This is a heavy blow to them, and they must realize we are well prepared, which is why they did not put up any resistance, Eddy Jose Beliorin said.

Son Publishes Chamorro's Letter on UNO Members

PA0911034489 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text] In an article entitled "LA PRENSA Protects Those Who Defamed My Father," Carlos Fernando Chamorro, son of the martyr of civil liberties, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, publishes a letter—never before published—that unmasks several UNO [National Opposition Union] politicians. [name of publication in which article appears not given] The previously unpublished document was not signed because Pedro Joaquin Chamorro wrote the draft of the document the day before he was killed by Somoza's henchmen.

In the document, Pedro Joaquin responded to personal insults and political attacks by Roger Miranda Gomez, a former defamer of Pedro Chamorro and now a fervent UNO militant. In his article, Carlos Fernando Chamorro says that Miranda Gomez, Jose Esteban Gonzalez, Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro, and other politicians who are UNO members charged his father with violating human rights because he allowed space in LA PRENSA for PP [Popular Social Christian Party] activities in UDEL [Democratic Union of Liberation]. Readers will learn about the rest of this story in the unpublished letter written by my father, a historic document I kept for 12 years before I decided to publish it, Carlos Fernando Chamorro Barrios adds.

Photographer Barred Entry Due to 'Contra Links'

PA0911034289 Paris AFP in Spanish 0612 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Managua, 7 Nov (AFP)—U.S. photographer Jason Bleittreau of the French Sygma photography firm was accused Tuesday [7 November] of being a "courier" for the Nicaraguan contras, and local authorities have banned his entry into Nicaragua for that reason.

A spokesman for the Information Ministry told AFP that the newsman is linked "very closely to the contras" and said that the state security corps has evidence that he "uses journalism as a front to gather intelligence and pass it on to the rebels." The Information Ministry said that the U.S. newsman "has tried to investigate the security mechanisms of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Directorate."

The Nicaraguan Embassy in Tegucigalpa granted Bleittreau an entry visa, but the immigration authorities at Las Manos border checkpoint barred him from entering Nicaragua on 1 November.

The Sygma photographer later traveled to Costa Rica, where he contacted the Foreign Journalists Association in Nicaragua—of which he is a member—to ask that it find a solution to the problem. Because of the insistence of the association's board, the Nicaraguan authorities reported officially that Bleittreau cannot enter Nicaragua because of his contra links.

Panama

Newspaper Denounces U.S. Official's Appointment

PA0911025989 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 6 Nov 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Ambassador of Hate at OAS"]

[Text] John Maisto, that sinister character, that evil mind who sowed death among our Philippine brothers to install a docile, easy-to-manage government that would serve U.S. interests; John Maisto, shameless person, the devilish mind that tried to repeat—unsuccessfully, of course—his dastardly Philippine crime in Panama, has been promoted so that he can continue his quest to destroy Panama.

Now the powers of darkness have promoted this despicable insult-monger to the rank of alternate ambassador to the OAS.

We suppose that as soon as he assumes his new post, blackmail and bribery will become legal tender at the OAS to obtain votes against the last bastion of dignity—the Republic of Panama.

Peoples of the Americas, be on the alert. The pestilent eagle is showing its sharpest claw. It will try to corrupt consciences and pervert old dreams of progress that live

in the minds of Latin America's poor countries. It will hand out crumbs, but only in exchange for burying dignity.

Wake up Latin America! John Maisto, the forerunner of the vultures, the builder of cemeteries, will occupy a seat in the clean forum that Bolivar dreamed of, sowing hate and staining the lofty hall with the feces of his useless talk, which is full of hate and crime.

We Panamanians can be sure that the presence of the supreme genius of Yankee hypocrisy at the OAS will be very dangerous to Panama. He will use every means, regardless of how unscrupulous they may be, to prevent Panama from obtaining the support of its sister nations in the war it is waging for freedom.

There he will again try the dirty tactics he used in the Philippines, but which failed in Panama because of General Manuel Antonio Noriega's determined leadership along with the support of the Panamanian people.

If we bear in mind that, regrettably, many Latin American nations are led by leaders who value the dollar above the people's interests, it is very likely that Panama's diplomatic struggle will be at a disadvantage.

Come what may, Panama will not take one step backward, and regardless of what the other Latin American nations might decide to do, we will proceed toward the year 2000. We will not be afraid of attacks by warped minds like Maisto's conspiring with some cowardly "statesmen," traitors to the Bolivarian cause.

Maisto's appointment to the OAS is an insult to the memory of Americans like Bolivar, Marti, Bello, Juarez, and Panama's Omar Torrijos. It is a stain on the main Latin American forum that can only be erased by a new failure of the Unites States and Maisto in their quest to destroy Panama. The right path for the OAS to take is to reject Maisto. That is all Panama hopes for.

Embassy Firm Said Abusing Workers Rights

PA0811121989 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Nov 89 pp 1, 10

[Article by Servio Correra: "Colombian Managers Trample on Panamanians' Labor Rights"]

[Text] According to reports obtained by LA REPUBLICA, two Colombian siblings, Alfonso Marino and Marisabel Marino de Anguizola, who run the TESNA MINSA security company, have been abusing Panamanian employees and trampling on their rights without being punished for it.

The company in question is in charge of security for the U.S. Embassy. It used to be called MINSA, but when it lost its contract with the Americans it was taken over by a U.S. citizen. Now it operates under the name of TESNA MINSA, which offers $2.50 per hour to its employees.

However, the employees of this company have never been paid this hourly rate, a commitment made by TESNA MINSA since 1987 when it was turned over to U.S. hands and began to be run by these Colombians.

The hourly pay for TESNA MINSA workers ranges from $1.00 to $1.93, the latter earned by personnel with more seniority.

It must be noted that Merino entered the country as a student and now persecutes Panamanians just like his sister. They are both foreigners whose status and anti-Panamanian attitude must be investigated in order to then punish them in accordance with the law.

We were also informed that TESNA MINSA received a 10-percent increase for its services. The Americans increased the pay of all who serve them when the economic crisis, caused by the blockade ordered by the U.S. Government, started.

Church Official Denounces U.S. 'Aggression'

PA0811121289 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Nov 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Msgr Laboa's Remarks"]

[Text] During an important meeting with mayors and other officials from western Panama Province, Msgr Jose Sebastian Laboa harshly criticized persistent U.S. Government aggression against Panama and the inexplicable presence of a charge d'affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Panama when that country does not recognize the Panamanian Government.

Msgr Laboa, dean of the diplomatic corps and Apostolic Nuncio of His Holiness Pope John Paul II, has on different occasions criticized the Yankee soldiers' maneuvers in our country, which violate the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

Upon receiving proof from members of the western Panama Province delegation of the latest U.S. violations, Msgr Laboa suggested that the constant U.S. aggressions could be denounced before the International Court of Justice at The Hague. He also said the United States wanted to cow us and install a subservient government in Panama. He recognized the situation was increasingly tense due to constant U.S. harassment, and that an armed intervention would be extremely reckless since the Panama problem has international ramifications.

The remarks by the highest prelate of the Catholic Church concur with statements by mass organizations from many countries of this hemisphere, Europe, and Africa, which have condemned the gringos' arrogance in our country and the Bush administration's plans—in collusion with traitorous Panamanians—to impose a subservient government in Panama that accepts the U.S. Government's wish to keep its military bases in Panama beyond the year 2000.

PDC Leader Arrested Upon Returning to Country

PA0911022389 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0121 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Panama City, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE)—Guillermo Marquez Amado, Panamanian delegate to the 13th Congress of the Christian Democratic Organization of America (ODCA), was arrested today by his country's security forces upon returning from Bogota, Colombia, the venue of the ODCA meeting.

Christian Democratic Party (PDC) sources in Panama, of which Marquez is president of the discipline tribunal, said that he was held at the "Omar Torrijos" international airport for 4 hours this afternoon, and then taken to an undisclosed location.

PDC President Ricardo Arias Calderon said that party sources had reported to him that Marquez may have been taken to the National Department of Investigation (DENI) or to G-2 (military intelligence), both branches of the Panama Defense Forces.

DENI and G-2 sources told ACAN-EFE that they had no knowledge of the PDC leader's whereabouts.

Describing Marquez' arrest as "one more example of (the regime's) arbitrary actions against the PDC," Arias Calderon said that he had contacted Fidel Chavez Mena, the recently elected president of the ODCA and a former Salvadoran foreign minister, and asked that he exert international pressure so the Panamanian politician might be freed.

Government Extends Temporary Labor Measures

PA0911042689 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 6 Nov 89 pp 1, 14

[Text] In view of the damage and the negative effects resulting from aggression by the U.S. against our country, which has seriously affected workers' job stability, the national government has adopted measures to control suspicious resignations, mass dismissals, and mutual agreements that do not conform to regulations, George Fisher, the labor and social welfare minister, told the National Information System.

Fisher referred to Decree No 7 of 28 April 1989, which was to expire on 31 October.

He said that the previous decree was extended by Executive Decree No 22 of 27 October 1989.

The new decree establishing temporary labor measures effective 1 November 1989 reads as follows:

The provisional president of the Republic of Panama, exercising his legal powers, decrees:

Article 1. The Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare will continue adopting the necessary measures to allow better control of resignations so that workers may freely exercise their rights before the labor authorities. The Labor Ministry reserves the right not to approve resignations that contravene workers' rights.

Article 2. The worker and employer may end the work contract by mutual consent as long as this action is expressed in writing, does not adversely affect the workers' rights, and the document is signed by the parties involved before the pertinent Labor Ministry official.

The decree adds: A mutual-consent agreement not signed before a Labor Ministry official will be null and the worker will have the right to demand immediate reinstatement to his usual position within a period of 30 calendar days. He will have the right to receive his salary from his termination date to the date of his reinstatement.

The request for reinstatement will be made in accordance with the procedures of regional labor courts.

Article 3. Any termination of a work contract must be registered at the Labor Ministry before the worker is notified.

Note: Noncompliance with this regulation will be punishable with a fine ranging from $25 to $200, which will be doubled in cases of repetition. The fine will be imposed by the General or Regional Labor Directorate in accordance with pertinent regulations in the Labor Code and based on a report from the Labor Inspector General's Office confirming the violation.

Article 4. Dismissals not authorized by the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry, even if they are staggered, will give dismissed workers the right to collect their full salaries until they are reinstated in their jobs. The request will be settled once the facts have been checked. The employer can challenge the reinstatement within 3 days of the notification of reinstatement. In this case, the procedure outlined in Law 53 of 1975 will be followed. The first - instance decision in regard to reimbursement can be appealed.

Article 5. The Labor Ministry is hereby authorized to establish and organize the administrative agency to be charged with centralizing and guaranteeing the effectiveness of the measures established by this decree.

Social Security Director on Workers Conflict

PA0811141789 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Social Security Fund Director Dr Francisco Sanchez Cardenas stated today that his administration intends to clean up the institution and will demand that doctors employed by the Social Security Fund comply with their working schedules.

[Begin Sanchez Cardenas recording] First, we want to report that we have not received any official notification of any kind of strike movement; we have only heard rumors and comments. However, we want to clearly

state the following: It is our responsibility to ensure that citizens continue to receive health services despite any type of aggression, be it from the United States or from domestic groups in collusion with the United Statesn. We have total confidence in our personnel and in the professionalism of those doctors and nurses who took the oath and respect it. These professionals have not participated in the unions' political belligerence. The union's political actions have greatly hindered them, as they are no longer mechanisms that struggle for union members. The unions have become the political arms of certain parties, and already union members are not accepting it. We will uphold the law-decrees regarding political actions during working hours in government institutions. These actions will be sanctioned. We have obeyed these orders and will continue to do so. Medical, nursing, and all other services will continue to be rendered because we have the required personnel.

[Reporter] Dr Sanchez Cardenas, have you had any contact with the medical groups ?

[Sanchez Cardenas] No, up to now we have not received any official notification. We are waiting to hear from them but we do not believe there is anything to be negotiiated. The country's stability is not something we can negotiate. We do not believe we can renegek on measures taken with all due responsibility because we have a commitment to the future of the country and to the unemployed in the country. There are unemployed persons who are willing to struggle for this country, and we are going to use them. [end recording]

COMENENAL Doctors Discuss Alert, Strike

PA0811125289 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text] The National Medical Negotiating Commission, COMENENAL, has reported that they continue in a state of alert and do not rule out the possibility of a strike. Their leader, Dr Arigo Guardia, noted that COMENENAL has the necessary grass-roots support to take any decision to counter the firing of Social Security Fund personnel.

[Begin Guardia recording] 1. We want to tell the community that health officials are the only ones responsible for the health crisis—the lack of medicines, X-ray plates, and laboratory reagents; the cancellation of operations; and the closing of wards. Doctors, COMENENAL and health workers union members have always been willing to work to benefit the people's health. The Panamanians have always understood this clearly; they know we have always been with the people.

2. We denounce the government officials' manipulation of the unemployed health workers. National officials are offering to appoint these workers when they really have no intention of doing so.

3. We want people to know that today we have given Dr Francisco Sanchez Cardenas a letter, signed by hundreds of health workers, demanding that the persons fired be reinstated.

In conclusion, I want to challenge national authorities to publish lists of doctors or health workers who during this year have been collecting wages from both the Health Ministry and the Social Security Fund simultaneously. We want their names to be published. We challenge them to do so.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Guardia] You want to know if there is going to be a strike? All I can say is that the answer will be given by the grass roots at the right time. The answer will be adequate to get the fired persons reinstated, period. [end recording]

Argentina

Government Protests Extension of Falklands Limit

PY0811170789 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1640 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (NA)—Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo has reported that Argentina has sent a letter to Great Britain, in which it rejects the UK Government decision to extend its alleged rights over the territorial waters around the Malvinas Islands to 12 miles.

In a news conference held at the Foreign Ministry building, Cavallo also reported that U.S. President George Bush has sent a letter to Argentine President Carlos Menem. Cavallo explained that in this letter President Bush informs Menem that he will not provide humanitarian aid to Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups that carry out military actions.

Menem Vows To Preserve Order During Strike

PY0811145189 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1112 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (TELAM)—President Carlos Menem has stressed that the government will adopt an "inflexible" position to defend public order because the constitutional provisions on the right to strike "have limits and do not allow wild strikes that endanger public peace and order."

Menem called on the conflicting sides to "reflect," in order to overcome the situation caused by the strike by the Motor Transport Workers Union (UTA), adding that the government will "guarantee the security" of those who decide to work today.

Menem, who spoke at Government House after a cabinet meeting last night, said that the talks among the business sector, UTA, and Labor Ministry officials will continue today. The president said that in the existing penal code the right to strike "is not consistent with the violence caused by the strike." He ruled out the possibility that the vandalism that has occurred has been caused by members of "democratic parties, like the Justicialist Party, the UCR [Radical Civic Union], the UCEDE [Democratic Centrist Union], or others."

Menem, in response to a question, also said that "if things continue like they are—that is, if no solution is found—we may still have to resort to compulsory arbitration." Asked about the possibility of declaring the strike illegal, Menem said that he had not dismissed "any measure."

Ruling out the possibility of increasing bus fares, the president noted that "fuel prices have not increased, oil taxes have decreased, and tires are no longer taxed. This sector has been granted considerable advantages."

He added that "we will adopt an inflexible position to preserve public order," stressing that "the constitutional provisions on the right to strike have limits." Menem pointed out that these provisions do not permit "wild strikes, in which public peace and order are jeopardized, in which the law of the jungle prevails, and in which buses and vehicles are placed across the streets to impede the movement of other vehicles."

The president maintained that "the security of transportation facilities is being threatened, and this is a crime that is detailed by Article 194 of the penal code. There is even a type of public intimidation going on."

He stressed that "what we intend to do is to make all social sectors understand that violence will lead us nowhere. Coercive measures like stoppages and strikes are justified as long as they are in strict compliance with the Constitution."

The cabinet meeting was attended by Interior Minister Eduardo Bauza, Economy Minister Nestor Rapanelli, Labor Minister Jorge Triaca, Public Works Minister Roberto Dromi, Presidential Secretary Raul Granillo Ocampo, and Planning Secretary Moises Ikonicoff.

Menem Stresses Need for Stability, Perseverance

PY0911015689 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 2331 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Speech to the nation by President Carlos Saul Menem from Government House on 8 November—recorded]

[Text] Sisters and brothers of my country, beloved Argentine people:

I have assumed responsibility for leading the Argentine nation, our beloved country, toward its destiny, in response to our clamor, in response to the clamor of the people, in times which obviously are not ours.

Today I want to repeat what I said on that occasion: I want to lead with no restrictions, with no commitment with any sector of society, with no commitment to anyone else but the Argentine people.

Therefore, at this moment, in the next few minutes, I want to express my thoughts, which I believe are also shared by the overwhelming majority of the Argentine people, given the critical situation we are experiencing in our country because of the position adopted by minority groups of our community.

I want to speak, as I have always spoken, always throughout my life, wholeheartedly, without cliches and prejudice. I want to speak to you with absolute sincerity because some events have taken place over the past few hours, events on which we should meditate firmly and convincingly.

At this moment each and every Argentine must sincerely meditate to understand the events that are disrupting the

climate of order and tranquillity, adversely affecting the country's well-being, without any justification whatsoever.

Unfortunately, we are witnessing acts of sabotage by sectors which are reluctant to change, sectors which defend the status quo, sectors which say: I do not want to get involved; I have nothing to do with this; I am not responsible for the country's fate. These sectors whisper: I will sit beside the road to see how badly everything goes.

We are witnessing acts of sabotage that are being performed by clumsy sectors that believe that individualistic and egocentric decisions can still be made in Argentina. We are witnessing a series of situations aimed at disrupting tranquillity, peace, and the stability that is indispensable for the reconstruction and the improvement of the country.

They are like old ghosts trying to threaten us, forcing us to give up our willingness to change, our efforts for national transformation.

Obvious acts of irresponsibility in the transport service affect not only the government but especially all the Argentine people. The main victims are the workers themselves. For this reason, I want it to be very clear, I want it to be fully written, and to be heard by all, that the national government says no to such abusive acts by labor unions and enterprises.

It says no to the return to the period of chaos of the past, of hyperinflation, social anarchy, looting, violence, and confrontation among brothers for a piece of bread, of national disintegration and foreign distrust. The national government says no to the law of the jungle, no to the savage vandalism concealed behind the unquestionable need for better living conditions for all Argentines. It says no to those who profit from an unstable situation; no to those who place their own interests before the interests of all; no to the return to the abyss, fire, hell.

The Argentine people are perfectly aware of this experience. For this reason today they are turning their backs on those who revive the ghosts of disunity.

I am very firm, extremely firm, about that: The national government and the Argentine people will fight this battle under the banner of law, under the flag of the Constitution. It is true that the law recognizes the right to strike, the right to disagree, complain, demand, but the law does not recognize the right to mock people who want to work. The current strike, however, is being staged in the name of sectarian interests that are mocking the people who want to work.

Therefore, we must be very firm on this point: I do not fear the legitimate demands of the labor and business sectors, just as I am not afraid of forcing all sectors to respect the Argentine people's desire to work. Once again, I will remind the forgetful ones that this is the administration of those who work, of all workers. We have sufficient firmness, legitimacy, and support not to accept excesses, savagery, or attempts to prevent Argentines from exercising their right to work.

The current administration is strong and has immense power, which it will use. The current administration is legitimate because it was chosen by the people. Its power derives from the votes of millions of Argentines who are tired of a weak, sectarian, decadent country, without authority.

I therefore assure all Argentines that my administration will continue to firmly tread the chosen path. From this very moment, all judicial and legal mechanisms will be enforced so as to grant the people the right to use the essential public services.

I urge those who are conspiring against the effort and solidarity of the entire Argentine people to act responsibly and to meditate on their acts. I call on those who are conspiring against social justice, on those who make a mockery of the interests of the workers, of the poverty-striken sectors, of those who yearn for comfort.

The president of the republic does not hesitate to point an accusing finger at those who want to abuse the freedom granted to them by democracy.

This is why I call on my Argentine brethren, and I ask them to adopt a committed, mobilized, militant attitude to defend the cause of national transformation. No one can be indifferent to this cause. No one can feel estranged. No one can believe he or she is not a protagonist in our history. This government of national unity is not a one-party administration; it is not a one-trade-union administration; it is not a one-company administration. It is not guided by mean interests, a pressure group, a lobby, or a sectarian group. This administration is for each and every Argentine. This is the administration you can trust and believe in, the administration for which you are sacrificing yourselves.

This is why I am offering you these short maxims on which to meditate. I know that, deep inside, all Argentines share the ideas contained in these maxims. This time the changes will be for good. This time the changes will be profound. You know, as well as I do, that no mechanism—no matter how cruel it can be—will ever be cruel or strong enough to prevent us from transforming our dreams into reality.

I want to thank you for this opportunity to address you, to come into your homes, to speak to those who have finally understood that work is a fundamental tool for all human achievement and that only through work can people attain a dignified life. This principle is even more important in a country that needs, such as ours, the contribution and cooperation of all; a country that needs our firm perseverance in using this tool that God has placed in the people's hands. Let us use this tool to make this country progress and thus transform Argentina into a country that deserves to be inhabited.

Because I believe in God, I will now, as I always do, ask the Lord—source of reason and justice—to continue protecting us, helping us, and blessing us in this task of reconstructing Argentina for all Argentines and for the people who, coming from all over the world, may be willing to contribute to this task of reconstructing the Argentine Republic.

Government Recognizes Androni-Led CGT

PY0911004289 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0024 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (NA) — The CGT [General Labor Confederation] headed by Guerino Androni was recognized tonight by the government as "the only confederation" of Argentine workers.

The announcement was made by Labor Under Secretary Guillermo Marconi. At 2200 [0000 GMT] the Labor Ministry will hand the government's official approval to the Menemist labor leader. Androni was elected secretary general of the CGT during the congress that was held a month ago in the San Martin Theater.

Correction to Alsogaray Discusses Debt Strategy

PY0711221089

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Alsogaray Discusses Debt Negotiation Strategy," published in the 8 November Latin America DAILY REPORT on page 25, column one.

Paragraph two, line two reads: ...and the interest. Through the conversion of the debt into an investment... (rewording to continue quote).

Bolivia

U.S., Italy, Spain To Help Protect Judges

PY0811230889 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 30 Oct 89 p 1

[Text] Italy, Spain, and the United States will support the security measures seeking to protect the Bolivian judges responsible for fighting drug trafficking, and will reinforce the public security services to exert permanent pressure on the traffickers' gangs.

This was reported to PRESENCIA by members of the government delegation, which returned to Bolivia yesterday from meetings in Madrid with the interior ministers [as published] of Italy, Spain, and the United States, as well as with the interior ministers of the coca-producing countries: Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia.

The three industrialized countries have decided to supply the Bolivian judicial branch, as well as the judicial branches of other Andean countries, with protection for the administration of justice, so the rule of law can be strengthened.

Interior Minister Guillermo Capobianco, who headed the Bolivian delegation, signed a document with the other interior ministers in which Italy, Spain and the United States promise to grant economic and technical support to several projects.

The industrialized countries decided "to strengthen, by all means and at all levels, their cooperation with those in charge of public security in Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru seeking to exert coordinated and constant pressure on the networks of drug traffickers."

Another plan that will get the cooperation of the industrialized countries concerns the legal aspect. This project will be sponsored by Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru, and it seeks a more effective struggle against drug trafficking at the judicial level.

Another agreement refers to the need to establish plans of cooperation and socioeconomic development, aimed at eradicating illegal coca plantations and replacing them with other crops, with the affected countries.

The officials also said that the countries want better coordination against the laundering of drug-trafficking money and against the illegal purchase of the raw materials and chemical products necessary to make drugs and psychotropic substances.

The agreement represents a new stage of cooperation for solving the drug-trafficking problem and it represents the conclusion that "only permanent and coordinated action among all the countries involved—in production, distribution, and the consumption of drugs—will be successful."

Bolivia will also coordinate the struggle against drug trafficking to Europe, the United States, Peru, and Colombia, without affecting the bilateral agreements for development.

Brazil

Government To Protest U.S. Soy Bean Dumping

PY0811185689 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Nov 89 p 4

[Text] The Brazilian Foreign Ministry will protest to the GATT over the U.S. practice of soy bean dumping. Raul Paulo Costa, the president of the Brazilian Association of Vegetable Oil Industries (ABIOVE), said in Sao Paulo that a Belgian expert was hired to help file the protest, which will give details of the $100-million loss suffered by Brazil as a result of this U.S. trade policy.

According to Costa, the U.S. Government is subsidizing soy bean oil purchasers by granting them 3 to 20 years to pay. "The U.S. Government is also offering a $200 per ton discount, which makes the international price quote drop from $600 to $400," Costa said. Brazil is watching how, with this strategy, U.S. participation is growing in

the markets—like Pakistan, India, and Tunisia—that have been traditionally served by Brazil.

Costa said that Brazilian losses this year should amount to $150 million, since the United States is expecting a bumper crop of 52 million tons of soy beans. "Out of this volume, the United States will probably export 20 million tons in grain, and the rest will be processed into 6 million tons of oil. This will allow the United States to manipulate the market further," Costa added.

Last year, even with a small harvest, the Americans produced 36 million tons of grain, and through their subsidy policy the U.S. exported 893,000 tons of oil in 1988 compared to 630,000 in 1987.

"Brazil collects cash from its sales. After the oil is shipped, the purchaser has only 48 hours to pay. In order not to lose its market—sales of 900,000 tons of oil are expected this year—Brazil has to match the prices offered by the Americans," Costa said. The result is a $200 per ton loss, he added.

As if this was not enough, (and to outwit the competitors) the ABIOVE president has complained that the Americans are lending clients money at a loss [a fundo perdido].

In May 1988, an ABIOVE committee tried to reach an agreement with the U.S. Government before resorting to the GATT, but to no avail. Now, in face of the U.S. decision to maintain this trade policy, Belgian lawyer Ivo Vanbel was ordered to file the protest. "We must urgently file this protest because sales begin in January. The Foreign Ministry has been authorized by President Sarney to negotiate with the GATT. If we had to wait for the installation of the future president the process would return to square one, because the authorization could loose its validity," Costa said.

Minister Discusses Suspension of Sugar Exports

PY0811213489 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Nov 89 p 4

[Text] Brasilia—Roberto Cardoso Alves, minister of development of industry and commerce, stated yesterday that it is now up to President Jose Sarney whether or not to suspend sugar exports. Following this morning's meeting to discuss problems related to the shortage of fuel alcohol, the minister said that if it were up to him the government would discontinue its sales of sugar abroad with the exception of the quota to the United States, which "is essential to Brazil."

Cardoso Alves also said that he will suggest to Jose Henrique Turner, chairman of the Sugar and Alcohol Institute (IAA), which is the agency in charge of sugar marketing until the beginning of next year, to reduce exports as much as possible. Cardoso Alves also wants drawback [preceding word in English] operations with sugar suspended.

The minister stated that he opposes compliance with the agreements that his predecessors Murilo Badaro and Roberto Gusmao signed between 1985 and 1986 to export 130,000 tons of sugar to three European companies. "I believe that no minister should undertake commitments that his successors, and even a different administration, may have to fulfill." According to charges leveled by Deputy Gilson Machado of the Liberal Front Party, who is linked to sugar mills in Pernambuco, the contracts with the European firms have cost the country $45 million because the sugar was sold below international market prices.

Cardoso Alves believes that the amount of Brazilian sugar that gets smuggled out is negligible. He feels that putting an end to smuggling would not change the alcohol production situation at all.

"Dr Tuma [Federal Police Chief] should be told about this smuggling so that he can do something about it," Cardoso Alves said sarcastically.

Chile

Stance on Relations With Cuba Reaffirmed

PY0911012389 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Hernan Felipe Errazuriz clarified today that the Chilean Government never considered the possibility of reestablishing diplomatic relations with Cuba.

He added that the Chilean position is based on the fact that Cuba is a country that does not believe in democracy, has had a dictatorship for 30 years, and does not respect the other countries of the international community. He said that the Chilean Government position on Cuba is the same one it advocated in 1973.

Errazuriz made these comments while referring to the normalization of diplomatic relations under study by the Chilean Government with the GDR and Czechoslovakia. He said:

[Begin recording] Our goal to enlarge our relations has a limit. That limit involves respect and the promotion of our values. In this regard we have never considered the reestablishment of our relations with Cuba because the current circumstances do not allow it. Cuba is a country that does not believe in democracy, has had a dictatorship for 30 years, and does not respect other countries as members of the international community. Our position regarding Cuba continues to be same position advocated in 1973. This position has not changed because, as I said, there have been no changes in Cuba like the changes we are seeing in the East European countries. [end recording]

Errazuriz said that the recent opening of Chilean diplomatic missions in Hungary and Poland is a result of the

Pinochet government's interest in increasing Chile's presence in the international arena.

Nicaraguan Ambassador Comments on Elections

PY0811163589 Santiago FORTIN MAPOCHO in Spanish 3 Nov 89 p 5

[Excerpts] Aldo Diaz Lacayo, roving Nicaraguan ambassador and head of the Latin American department of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, has stated that the situation in Nicaragua is very similar to that in Chile because "both peoples are making an effort to voice their opinions."

During a news conference at the end of his 1 week visit to Chile, Diaz said that the Nicaraguans want to reaffirm "their desire for change," while Chile wants to "resume a briefly interrupted tradition. I say briefly, because 16 years in the history of Chile is a short time."

After meeting with leaders of the Coalition of Parties for Democracy and of the Broad Party of the Socialist Left, Diaz stated that Chile is moving into a stage about which he says that he feels optimistic. [passage omitted]

Diaz emphasized that the Sandinist process was born as an open political project and that it will be institutionalized at the February 1990 elections. He stated that all Nicaraguan political parties are looking forward to the coming electoral process and are aware that "ours is a feasible project."

Diaz explained that this belief is based on the fact that the people of Nicaragua want peace. He added that they also want the changes that have been made to take hold. "We do not want the war to continue any more than we want to go back to the past," he said.

However, Diaz did not rule out the possibility that the United States may try to cast doubts on the legitimacy of the Sandinist project because "they are so blind that they may not be able to see the openness of our process, even though the rest of the world can."

Diaz said that the contras have no social support. "They are a typical mercenary army that receives its pay from abroad and depends only on the power that pays it. They are like a person in a coma. If you take away his oxygen he dies. If the United States decides to stop supporting the contras, they are finished."

Diaz emphasized the significance of the recent meeting between President Ortega and George Bush in Costa Rica "because it opened the prospect of a new relationship with the United States."

He concluded by saying that Cuba's recent membership in the UN Security Council is a great step forward and "it can pave the way for future negotiations with the United States."

He also said that by inviting Cuba to join, the OAS "has corrected its very serious mistake of looking at history from an ideological and not a realistic point of view. By asking Cuba to join the OAS, the member countries have reaffirmed their decision to have a pluralistic forum."

General Comments on Anti-Pinochet News Reports

PY0811222489 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 1 Nov 89 p 4

["Text" of press release of the Army Public Relations Department issued on 31 October in Santiago]

[Text] In response to requests received from various news media, the Army Public Relations Department hereby releases the statement of Lieutenant General Jorge Lucar Figueroa, army deputy commander, to all members of the branch:

The army deputy commander, in light of news media reports that undermine the image of his excellency the president and commander in chief of the Army, declares:

In view of the significant increase in news media reports aimed at undermining the prestige of Captain General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte,the commander in chief of our Army, the deputy commander believes it to be his duty to report that:

1. Certain extremist and interested parties are aware that his excellency the president of the nation and commander in chief of the Army has been, and still is, the foremost leader of the process of national reconstruction that was launched on 11 September 1973. They are resorting to every possible means to undermine the president's honor and prestige and have gone so far as to attack him;

2. To implement their actions, these parties mainly use news media which are controlled by ideologies. The negligible readership of these media requires them to resort to sensationalism in order to maintain their attraction for the people who, because of their ignorance of facts, are easy prey to deceit and lies;

3. Undoubtedly those who try to prevent our commander from maintaining full control over the Army as of 11 March 1990, in keeping with the provisions of the Constitution, are doing so to bend circumstances in their favor, which will allow them to simply and expeditiously attain their objective of destabilizing the country.

Thus, their first step is to prevent our commander in chief from remaining in control of the Army, so they can carry out actions that will disrupt the unity of the armed branches;

4. Although the deputy commander is absolutely sure that the professionalism and patriotic feelings of those serving in the institution will not be swayed by the slander from these sectors, he has deemed it appropriate to warn his subordinates against these actions and to urge them to disseminate the truth in whatever circles they move in.

Central Bank President, Two Generals Retire

PY0811172589 Santiago LA SEGUNDA in Spanish 27 Oct 89 p 11

[Excerpt] LA SEGUNDA has learned from reliable sources that General Manuel Concha Martinez, Chilean Central Bank president, has just retired. Two other generals, namely Jaime Nunez Cabrera, the chief of Army operations and Renato Fuenzalida Maechel, the head of the Chilean military mission in the United States have also retired.

According to LA SEGUNDA sources, these three latest retirements bring the total number of generals who retired this year to 15. [passage omitted]

PDC Members Resign in Eighth Region

PY0811151689 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Thirty-four members of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], including some union leaders, have resigned their party memberships because of the increasing influence of former Popular Unity members in the Coalition of Parties for Democracy and their manipulation of Patricio Aylwin's candidacy.

[Begin report from Concepcion by Rene Bicklin] The massive resignation of PDC members has caused a great commotion in the politics of the eighth region, especially since several important PDC union leaders who had expressed their support for Eduardo Rios Arias—president of the Workers Democratic Federation and leader of the COMACh [Maritime Confederation of Chile]—have also resigned. Rios Arias recently resigned from the PDC because of the pact signed among the PDC, the Communist Party, and other small groups linked to international extremism.

The PDC dissidents, who are headed by Juan Alarcon Mella, former president of the Huachipato labor union and currently an adviser to the Huachipato housing cooperative, signed a resignation letter explaining why they no longer support the PDC's political alliances with extreme left, Socialist, and Communist parties and with the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left].

MAPU-OC Denies Links to Lautaro Faction

PY0811175889 Santiago LA SEGUNDA in Spanish 2 Nov 89 p 9

[Excerpt] Fernando Avila, the secretary general of the MAPU-OC [United Popular Action Movement-Workers and Peasants Faction], said this morning: "We have nothing to do with the MAPU-Lautaro [United Popular Action Movement-Lautaro Faction]." He made this announcement during a news conference.

Asked about the latest actions of the MAPU-Lautaro terrorist group and the investigation that shows that most of its members are minors recruited from high schools, Avila answered that "if there is information to confirm this, then the statements issued by Carabineros must be true."

He confirmed that the MAPU-OC cannot supply any further information and ruled out any responsibility for the terrorist actions.

Avila explained that since its birth in March 1973, the MAPU-OC has not had any links with ultraleftist groups. "There is some talk, but no evidence, that the MAPU-Lautaro may be a splinter faction of the MAPU, which is led by Victor Barrueto," Avila said. [passage omitted]

Lautaro Terrorist Documents Outline Policies

PY0811200289 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 3 Nov 89 pp C-1, 14

[Text] The Lautaro Popular Rebel Forces [FRPL] and the Lautaro Youth Movement [MJL] held their clandestine plenary session in Santiago 5 months ago. One of the decisions adopted during the session was to recruit minors, shantytown youths, and high school students "to fight a guerrilla war in Chile, because they have plenty of motivation."

This policy is outlined in documents and reports that those terrorist groups have circulated in shantytowns and among their members. Some of those documents and reports have been seized from boys who were arrested on charges of being directly involved in looting commercial premises and in the bloody murders of Carabineros personnel.

Some of those documents state that "socialist countries are our strategic allies," and that the movements identify themselves with "the revolutionary form of struggle and with the struggle in the trenches that Cuba, Nicaragua, and El Salvador have used" to remain in the forefront of Latin American socialism.

The two terrorist movements maintain that "seizure" of land, lootings, occupation of educational institutions, and "the recovery of firearms" are the main tactics to be undertaken by the masses in order to "gain elbow room."

In the documents, the movements advocate the dissemination of violence within the masses, the adoption of defensive measures in order to begin an offensive, and "a war by everyone" as an inevitable step for taking over the country.

The movements maintain that "the fact that the rebel elements have discovered their own geographical zone, the power of the masses, and the massive potential of youths, is one of the major achievements of the people's movement."

The documents emphasize the terrorist actions performed by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] and by the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], stressing that the MJL and the FRPL are the two

other Chilean extremist organizations that "implement the policy of the victory of the people's revolution."

As for the so-called "war by everyone," the documents point out that "in the Chilean version, there are irregular forces with training in subversive tactics and strategy."

The movements maintain that their members operate in the streets, in education and labor centers, in high schools, and in shantytowns, adding that "the tactical sequence of action among the masses should begin and end with popular uprisings, which lead to a higher stage of transition toward "the people in flames" or "the people in arms."

The movements admit that "the art of revolution consists of awakening the ambition for power by teaching the masses to dream of something else."

Another paragraph of the lengthy documents states, "We do not deny the need to reach political accords", which we—as a matter of principle—comply with, because "the objective is to adopt a position of independence and of initiative in the offensive, because the revolutions are fought in the streets and in the different regions of the country."

Concerning the creation of the two movements (beginning in 1983), the documents state that "our political-military proposal takes root in the "war by everyone," a system which socialist countries and triumphant revolutions have used to defend themselves from imperialism. The most intense expression of this policy has been reflected in the Vietnamese revolution, in the sustained struggle in El Salvador, and in the resistance to the Spanish invasion by the Mapuche people, under the leadership of Lautaro.

How to Obtain Weapons

In a document dealing with the "Revolutionary Program for Chile," the movements claim that "our weapons are obtained through the people's initiative, through weapon seizures from the enemy (this is a clear allusion to the murder of Carabineros, whose arms they seize), and through international solidarity."

The documents emphasize "the offensive war which we are now waging seeks to asphyxiate the enemy, overwhelm it, and impede its initiative and the concentration of its forces. We should always try to cause as much destructive damage to the enemy as possible."

The terrorists call on "youths to wage this revolutionary struggle on a nationwide basis," adding that "even though the heaviest burden rests on the cities, the country and rural areas are conducive to the installation of strategic facilities."

The report on the First National Plenum (which is dated May 1989) has been specially dedicated to "all high school and mid-level students who have been recruited by our groups."

Among the slogans included in the documents, which the Lautaro movement members will use this year, are phrases like "we are a new revolutionary generation," "we are happy, we are rebel, we are armed, and this is how we will carry out the revolution," "the fatherland for the people," and "free love and guerrilla."

After outlining the eight tactical operations which make up "the revolutionary course for the masses who will face the political break" during the rest of the year, the two movements state that "we total approximately 500,000 all over the country, and since 1983 we have fought in more than 30 territories and fronts."

Finally, as part of a series of clear terrorist instructions, they claim that they work "in coordination with the FPMR and with the MIR,"so that "with the youth, the people, the arms, and the ideas, we may take over Chile."

CCPD Leader Silva Cimma's Wife Beaten

PY0911124089 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Santiago police are investigating a robbery at the house of Enrique Silva Cimma, president of the Radical Party and spokesman of the Coalition of Parties for Democracy.

Two individuals broke i. o Silva Cimma's house at 6091 Esteban del Horto Street, in the eastern part of Santiago. The criminals seemed to know the house well. Besides stealing some pictures and documents of little importance, the criminals beat Mrs Eliana Marfan, wife of Silva Cimma. After searching the house and threatening Mrs Silva Cimma and her granddaughter with a gun, the criminals fled.

The police have prepared composite drawings of the criminals, one of whom is a 25-year old man, 1.80 m tall, with brown hair and eyes and a dark complexion. During the robbery he wore a black jacket, a white necktie, dark pants, and a ski mask. The police are looking for the criminals.

San Ramon City Hall Bombed; Terrorists Escape

PY0811165789 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 29 Oct 89 p 4

[Excerpts] San Ramon Mayor Antonio Cabedo Ibarra has reported that terrorists bombed the San Ramon City Hall on 28 October, causing serious damage.

City hall security personnel caught seven individuals inside the building by surprise. The intruders threw an ammonium gelignite bomb into the social affairs department and a molotov cocktail into the carpentry workshop before escaping.

The damage has been estimated at 3 million pesos. The incident took place at 0500, when the city hall security personnel were making their regular rounds. [passage omitted]

This is the 18th attack on this city hall since 1986. The damaged premises are located at 1771 Ossa Avenue, in the southern part of Americo Vespucio district.[passage omitted]

AEROFLOT, National Airline Seek Agreement

PY0811171789 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 31 Oct 89 pp B1, 12

[Excerpt] Oscar Bonilla, vice chairman of Lan Chile [Chilean National Airline], reported yesterday that his company is holding preliminary talks with the Soviet airline AEROFLOT to seek a cooperation agreement, which would include mutual assistance and logistic support.

Bonilla said that these negotiations foresee Lan Chile flying to Moscow and the Soviet airline flying to Santiago.

He explained that Lan Chile Chairman Guillermo Carey will soon go to Moscow and meet with AEROFLOT officials. [passage omitted]

Colombia

Minister Lemos Terms Judges' Strike Illegal

PA0911031989 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0001 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Bogota, 8 Nov (EFE)—The Colombian Government ruled today that the strike by judicial branch employees, including judges and magistrates, is illegal. The strike, which began on 3 November, is to demand the adoption of security measures.

Government Minister Carlos Lemos said today that the strike by the judicial branch "is illegal because its employees provide a public service." "The government," he added, "has tried to handle this situation very carefully, understanding that the judicial branch is upset because of terrorist actions against its members."

The drug traffickers began their terrorist attacks against the Colombian judicial system in 1984, with the assassination of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla. During the 2 months of the "total war" Colombia has been waging against drug traffickers, some 20 magistrates and judges have been killed by "narcoterrorists."

The National Association of Judicial Branch Employees (Asonal-Judicial) today reiterated that the strike is indefinite and will continue until "the government satisfies our needs."

Justice Minister Roberto Salazar Manrique said today that the strike is "totally illegal." Therefore, he added, "it will be necessary to take disciplinary measures." "Justice must work so that violence does not succeed in Colombia," he said.

The Asonal-Judicial strike involves some 5,000 judges and 20,000 judicial officials.

Government Appoints New Military Chief in Uraba

PA0911145489 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Text] Bogota—The Defense Ministry has appointed General Gerardo Clavijo Ardila as the new military chief in Uraba. He will replace General Hernan Jose Guzman Rodriguez.

The official report says the change of command will take place in early December. Guzman will be transferred to the Armed Forces General Command, according to initial reports.

Work on Constitutional Amendments Reported

PA0911002589 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 26 Oct 89 p 8-A

[Text] Around 25 November, the government will be promulgating a legislative decree introducing several amendments to the Constitution. This information has been inferred from several political meetings held in the last few hours and the feverish pace adopted by the Senate's First Commission.

On 24 and 25 October, the First Commission studied and approved 25 articles that instruct the president of the republic to reform the administration of justice and to create a national district attorney's office. The articles also introduce new philosophical-legal concepts to the Constitution.

The steps taken by the commission on 24 and 25 October are in sharp contrast to the 30 articles that were approved over the preceding 5 weeks.

The danger that the Liberals in the First Commission might obstruct the proposed reforms was overcome on 24 October during a meeting that Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, the government party's top leader, held with several senators and congressmen.

Cesar Perez Garcia, Hector Dali Rojas, and Jairo Ortega, who disagreed with the reforms, said on 25 October that in the meeting with Turbay Ayala "all disagreements were settled."

The First Commission approved amendments to Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 30, 31, 32, and 49 of the Constitution during the 25 October meeting.

Article 1 defines the Colombian nation as a "unitarian republic" and will say that "the Colombian nation is a democratic, social, and de jure state with a decentralized administration."

Article 2, which currently says that sovereignty lies "essentially and exclusively in the nation," will read:

"The people will wield the sovereign right of public power according to the terms established in this Constitution."

According to the same article, the exercise of sovereignty is being transferred from the nation to the people following the constitutional examples of France, Spain, and Italy.

Visualizing a new path for the state, the amendment to Article 3 says that "the state guarantees the participation of individuals in the political, administrative, economic, and social life of the country."

The amended Article 4 defines the nation's boundaries and specifically states that the island of Malpelo and the archipelago of San Andres and Providencia belong to Colombia.

The amendments to Article 7 set territorial divisions according to judicial, fiscal, and military requirements, as well as public instruction, regionalization, planning, and social and economic development, and point out that these do not necessarily "coincide with the general division" of the country.

According to the amended Article 9, a Colombian who assumes the nationality of another country will not lose his Colombian nationality.

In Article 30, which concerns private property, the concept that "ownership of property is a social function that implies obligations"—which was introduced by the 1936 reforms—will be modified and will read "ownership of property has a social function that implies obligations," as the Conservatives proposed 53 years ago.

In this same article, legislators will be authorized to facilitate for all Colombians, especially for the workers, access to ownership and administration of the means of production, and to the benefits that these entail.

The amendments to Article 31 authorize the state to intervene legally in "proven monopolies." The amendment to Article 32 recommends the encouragement of "a united economy" [economia solidaria].

Article 39 of the Constitution simply prohibits the issuing of "fiat money." The article will now be expanded to compel the government to make an economic budget and a foreign exchange budget every year, according to the economic and social plan. The same article will now prohibit the Bank of the Republic from extending credit to the government to resolve fiscal problems or to individuals or private enterprises unless it is a temporary measure to provide liquidity for financial institutions.

Peru

Garcia on Possible 'Vacuum,' Election Security

PY0811183189 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Excerpts] President Alan Garcia has confirmed that the government will grant full guarantees to bus drivers who work on the day of the upcoming municipal elections. The president said that all damages caused by terrorists that day will be paid for by the Ground Transportation Financing Fund. The president made these remarks in Piura, where he inspected the Miguel Checa Channel works at Poecho Dam and inaugurated a sector of the Chusis Channel in Sechura. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Senator Luis Alberto Sanchez is sponsoring a bill regarding a possible power vacuum. What is your opinion on the subject?

[Garcia] I do not believe that there will be any power vacuum. I am convinced that we will have an elected president who will be sworn in on 28 July. My duty is to guarantee that the electoral schedule is fulfilled without obstacles. Senator Sanchez, however, has decided to take precautions in case there is a vacuum. I do not think it is a bad idea. I disagree, however, with the accusations of some twisted-minded politicians who are saying that I want to stay in power just because we are sponsoring the bill.

[Reporter] Those politicians have said that they fear it is a political maneuver designed to allow President Garcia to remain in power.

[Garcia] What they are saying does not make sense. The Sanchez-sponsored bill will guarantee that I leave office on 28 July. The bill actually establishes that I will deliver the presidential sash either to the president of Congress, the president of the Electoral Court, or to any president, but that I will leave. What these politicians are saying regarding my possible continuation in power is nonsense. It is exactly the opposite.

[Reporter] What do you think about their insistence on the fact that you want to continue in power? Have you ever thought of staying in power?

[Garcia] My greatest mistake has been to fight against the right, the banks, and the bankers' candidates. I have made the mistake of fighting the Peruvian economic power centers that have always dominated the country. They have decided to hit Alan Garcia whenever they can. That is why they keep repeating the same thing even when it does not make much sense. But Peru knows that I have struggled very hard to maintain the system of freedoms—freedom of expression, freedom for political parties, and congressional and labor freedoms. I am not going to make the stupid mistake of staying in power a few more days now that I am only a few months away from finishing my term. The important thing in a person's life is to be clean and clear. The best thing a

democratic president can do is to guarantee a smooth presidential process to elect his successor.

[Reporter] Why can't we move the date of the general elections forward?

[Garcia] I do not think that is necessary. Congress has already established that the general elections will be held on 8 April. There are more than 100 days between 8 April and 28 July on which to have a runoff election. You have to be very pessimistic to think that we will not be able to hold a runoff election in that time.

[Reporter] Representatives of the transportation sector have said that they will not work on 12 November unless they are given the guarantees they are demanding.

[Garcia] We will give all the guarantees any state can provide. We will give them all the guarantees that the national police and the Armed Forces can provide. I am asking them to have a little courage. We need to support democracy. We cannot let fear or terrorism control our lives. All citizens should know that any terrorist actions will be controlled as soon as possible to minimize their effect. The terrorists are not a 50,000-man army. They are groups of five or six individuals who place a bomb or blow up a car, always with concrete objectives. Their actions cannot stop the activity of 6 million people, and it would embarrass me greatly to know that someone thinks that they can. I trust the maturity and courage of the people and the bus drivers. I cannot stand by those who speak for political reasons; I stand by the dozens of thousands of bus drivers who will do their duty and by ENATRU [National Urban Transport Enterprise], which will offer its services for free. The police and the Armed Forces will do everything in their power to guarantee the process. We can all vote in our districts so that we only have to walk 20 or 5 blocks to vote. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] The opposition has been wondering why you were not at the Grau Square march for peace on 3 November.

[Garcia] The march was organized by society, institutions, and the political parties. I was represented by the party secretary general. The opposition would have said worse things if I had attended the march. They would have said I was taking advantage of the march for political purposes. [passage omitted]

Bus Drivers Decide To Work on 12 November

PY0811224089 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Bus drivers said they will work as usual on election day. The decision was announced by FECHOB [Bus Drivers Federation] leaders after a meeting with the interior and transport ministers and the mayor of Lima to coordinate the security measures to protect bus drivers, buses, and passengers during the election.

Shining Path Blows Up Towers, Causes Blackout

PY0811173789 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0740 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Excerpts] Ayacucho (Peru), 8 Nov (EFE)—Police sources reported today that in the last 10 days a total of 17 electric towers have been blown up in the Ayacucho and Huancavelica Departments. They added that Ayacucho is experiencing a blackout.

The towers that were blown up with dynamite charges by "Shining Path" terrorists are located in the towns of Churcampa and Castrovierryna in Huancavelica Department; and in and around Huanta, in Ayacucho department. Four of these towers were destroyed on 7 November.

The days prior to the Peruvian municipal elections, which are scheduled for 12 November and which Shining Path has threatened to boycott, are filled with tension. The Armed Forces and national police contingents are on alert and are carrying out constant patrols.[passage omitted]

The police have reported that Huanta is also experiencing a blackout. Like Ayacucho, Huanta urban and suburban areas are being subjected to strict and constant patrols.

According to rumors circulating among the people, the Shining Path is planning to attack one of these cities before the municipal elections.

Police, Army Raid Medical School, Arrest 500

PY0911131089 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Nov 89

[Excerpt] Combined Army and police forces carried out a surprise operation at the San Fernando School of Medicine at noon today. Five hundred students were arrested and taken in police cars to the (Barbones) headquarters for identification and investigation into any possible criminal involvement.

A considerable amount of subversive propaganda, bombs, hammer-and-sickle flags, and maps of strategic places were found inside the school. [passage omitted]

Eight Shot to Death in Central Mountain Region

PY0711160889 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0146 GMT 5 Nov 89

[Text] Lima, 4 Nov (EFE)—Media sources have reported that a group of alleged terrorists shot eight people to death today in the town of Pucara, 15 km from Huancayo, in the central Peruvian mountain region.

According to Margarita de Poma, mother of two of the murdered youths, the eight people were forcibly taken out of their houses by "unidentified" people and shot to death. This is the procedure normally used by the Shining Path. This report was released in Lima tonight

by the local radio station "Radioprogramas del Peru," which also reported that terrorists in Huancayo set off several bombs. Huancayo, like the Peruvian central mountain region, is a "red zone" declared to be in a state of emergency as a result of the continuous attacks by Shining Path.

With the murder of these eight people, the total number of deaths attributed to political violence in Peru over the past 5 weeks is now up to 430. The Shining Path has increased its violent actions to force a boycott of the 12 November elections. The group has also announced an "armed stoppage"—a strike under threat of death—in Huancayo from 11 to 13 November, in the midst of the electoral process.

Meanwhile, in Lima, the National Police reported today that 3,611 people without identification papers were arrested after yesterday's "armed stoppage," organized by the Shining Path in Lima. Four terrorists died in confrontations with the police.

On that same day political parties, unions, businessmen, and the church organized a tremendous rally in Lima to reject violence and to support peace, life, and democracy.

Lima and the port of Callao are under a state of emergency and military control to guarantee the 12 November elections. According to official figures, since the beginning of the political violence in Peru in May 1980, the terrorists have caused the deaths of 15,250 people and a loss of $12 billion.

IU Demands Resignation of Interior Minister

PY0711152889 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Speech by Henry Pease, Lima mayoral candidate for the United Left, at the end of the party's electoral campaign at La Republica promenade in Lima—live]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The creation of political-military commandos, which is unconstitutional, has harmed the Armed Forces. We want the government to assume its full responsibility. The United Left [IU] cannot tolerate or agree to any sort of complicity with any crime committed by government personnel. We say no to impunity and no to disappearances because peace and social justice are based on respect for human rights. [applause, shouts].

We therefore resolutely support the report by Deputies Gustavo Espinoza, Miguel Piqueras, and Celso Sotomarino on the Rodrigo Franco—or whatever its name is—Commando and on other paramilitary groups. We demand that such groups be dismantled; this is the only way it will be possible to build peace in our country. [applause]

And, since there is no other choice, on behalf of the national IU executive board we demand the resignation of Interior Minister Agustin Mantilla. [applause] Peru needs a minister who can give guarantees to all Peruvians. This is an essential step for building peace. [shouts, applause] [passage omitted]

Coast Guard Withdraws Soviet Ship's License

PY0611151489 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] The Coast Guard and National Ports Directorate has withdrawn the license of the Soviet factory ship ("Marshal Ediomenko"). The notice published today in the official gazette EL PERUANO specifies that the license was withdrawn on 20 October.

Uruguay

Sanguinetti Invites Menem, Sarney To Visit

PY0811194489 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1826 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] Montevideo, 8 Nov (TELAM-ANSA) — Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti has invited his colleagues Carlos Menem of Argentina, and Jose Sarney of Brazil, to slip across to Uruguay following their meeting in Buenos Aires on 11 November.

At noon today a government spokesperson indicated that "it is Sanguinetti's intention to have a day of rest with his colleagues at the San Juan de Anchorena Ranch. This ranch belongs to the Uruguayan Government and is located approximately 170 km west of Montevideo, in the department of Colonia.

Tassano Refers to Bush's Presence in Costa Rica

PY0911151489 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 31 Oct 89 p 9

[Excerpts] Official spokesmen have reported that the Argentine and Uruguayan Foreign Ministries are making efforts to arrange a meeting between Ministers Barrios Tassano and Domingo Cavallo. The meeting will have a long agenda, which will include fishing issues.

The Foreign Ministries are coordinating the agendas of the two ministers. Barrios Tassano is currently in Montevideo, after having been at the United Nations and in Rome for several weeks and having accompanied President Julio Maria Sanguinetti on his trips to Peru and Costa Rica. [passage omitted]

Upon returning to Uruguay, Barrios Tassano commented on the results of the inter-American presidents summit in Costa Rica. "It was very important because it consolidated democracy on the continent and it demonstrated equality among all countries," Barrios Tassano said.

He added: "In the current state of freedom there are no differences between small and large countries. This is how Presidents George Bush and Daniel Ortega came to sit at the same table."

Barrios said that the U.S. president's attitude marks "a relevant change," and he stressed "the warm welcome given to President Sanguinetti and the open attitude with which his words were received."

Candidates' Plans To Battle Foreign Debt Cited

PY0711133589 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1941 GMT 4 Nov 89

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Text] Montevideo, 4 Nov (EFE)—Economic sources have reported that Uruguayan creditors have issued a request for any new administration chosen in the upcoming elections to reduce the fiscal deficit from 6 to 3 percent of the GDP, as a condition for reducing foreign debt within the framework of the Brady Plan. Government officials have informed the main presidential candidates about the creditors' demands, which must be included in an agreement between the new government and the IMF.

The two candidates with the best chance of winning the elections, Jorge Batlle of the ruling Colorado Party and Luis Alberto Lacalle of the National (Blanco) Party, the main opposition party, publicly expressed their support for Economy Minister Ricardo Zerbino, who is negotiating the debt with the banking committee in New York.

The candidates also said that the creditors should keep in mind that Uruguay has fulfilled all of its international commitments through its people's great efforts to make the required adjustments. Batlle added: "If those who behave well are not treated well, then we will all have to misbehave."

Batlle told the local press that if he is elected he will ask the creditors for a "special arrangement" to repurchase the foreign debt at 50 percent of its value. Batlle has also proposed selling part of the country's international gold reserves to pay the foreign debt to private banks.

Uruguay's gross debt is $6.4 billion, of which $1.7 billion is owed to private banks. This $1.7 billion is the amount being renegotiated within the framework of U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas Brady's plan to alleviate the foreign debt burden of developing countries.

Lacalle has said that he is in favor of exchanging gold reserves for a strong currency that can be deposited in an interest-bearing bank account to produce revenues needed to pay off part of the foreign debt.

Uruguayan presidential candidates are aware that the success or failure of the next administration will depend to a large extent on the outcome of the foreign debt renegotiations. The fiscal deficit and the transference of funds abroad to pay the interest on the foreign debt are the main reasons behind an annual inflation rate of 80 percent.

The current administration of President Julio Maria Sanguinetti has been criticized for being a mere "crisis manager." However, with the exception of a few left-wing groups that favor "not paying" the debt, the presidential candidates have not disguised their concerns over the problems that could result from the failure of the negotiations aimed at resolving the foreign debt problem.

Uruguay's net foreign debt over the last 3 years, according to a report published in BUSQUEDA, a specialized publication, has been 40 percent of the country's GDP and has amounted to 2 years worth of exports.

According to official figures, the country's gross financial obligations in March 1989 stood at $6,398,600,000, of which 66 percent (approximately $4,231,000,000) was owed by the public sector and the remaining 34 percent ($2,168,000,000) by the private sector. Uruguay's reserves and other assets as of March amounted to $3,330,600,000, which means that the net debt totaled $3,068,000,000.

Last year Uruguay exported goods and services worth $1,877,400,000, with a GDP of $7,944,000,000.

World Bank Grants $65-Million Agriculture Loan

PY0711023289 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Excerpt] The World Bank has granted a $65-million loan to the Uruguayan government for agricultural development and exports. The overall agricultural development project involves $132 million. [passage omitted]

Government Releases Cost of Living Figures

PY0711023689 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Summary] The National Statistics Institute has reported that the cost of living increased 7.29 percent last October. So far this year the inflation rate has been 71.68 percent.

Businessmen To Attend Havana International Fair

PY0611152189 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1004 GMT 5 Nov 89

[Text] Montevideo, 5 Nov (EFE)—According to official sources, a large delegation of Uruguayan businessmen will participate in the 7th Havana International Fair to be held from 6 to 12 November. The sources added that the Uruguayan business delegation is sponsored by the Economy and Finance Ministry, the Foreign Trade General Directorate, and the Uruguayan Chamber of Industry.

The Uruguayan business delegation will be made up of representatives from the aluminum, paint, dairy, soap, meat, rubber, textiles, plastics, and synthetics industries.

Uruguay resumed diplomatic ties with Cuba in October 1985, 20 years after breaking relations. Bilateral trade

has been gradually increasing since then. Uruguayan exports to Cuba totaled over $1 million in 1987, and $8 million in 1988.

So far this year Cuba has imported many Uruguayan products, particularly poultry and aluminum. Uruguayan exports to Cuba this year have totaled $15 million, with the trade balance favoring Uruguay.

Venezuela

Perez Announces Special Force To Guard Border

PA0811011289 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0118 GMT 5 Nov 89

[Text] Caracas, 4 Nov (DPA)—Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez said on 3 November that a special military force will guard the Venezuelan border with Colombia to stop drug traffickers and guerrillas from entering Venezuela from the neighboring country.

In the city of San Cristobal, in the western part of Venezuela, Perez said that a military task force will be responsible for guarding the border between the two countries. A week ago, five members of the Venezuelan National Guard were killed by presumed Colombian guerrillas in this area.

During this visit to the border state of Tachira, Perez also announced that the army intelligence service will increase its coordination with the police. He added that military activities in the region will be coordinated with Colombian authorities "so that the border will become a safe area."

After the Colombian Government launched its attack on the drug cartels, the Venezuelan authorities began fearing that the drug capos would transfer their activities to Venezuelan territory. Perez added that the Venezuelan Armed Forces had also warned him about the presence of guerrilla groups in the nation's territory.

Three TV Stations Ordered Closed for 24 Hours

PA0811122389 Caracas Venezolana de Television Canal 8 in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 89

[Text] The Transportation and Communications Ministry has ordered the 24-hour closing of the commercial television stations Radio Caracas Television, Venevision, and Televen because of violations of the Law on Telecommunications and the Regulations on Radiocommunications, as well as the violation of other legal provisions.

The decree, signed by Minister Edgar Elias Osuna, closes Venevision from 0600 on 8 November until 0600 on 9 October. The suspension of Radio Caracas Television, also for 24 hours, will begin at 0600 on 9 November and last until 0600 on 10 November. The cessation of Televen Channel 10 transmissions will be effective from 0600 on 10 November until 0600 on 11 November. The cessation of the three commercial television channels' transmissions has been ordered because of violations of Resolution 1029, which refers to programming of movies with too much violence at unauthorized times.

The aforementioned television stations also violated Decree 849, which bans television advertisements which directly or indirectly promote the consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products. The 24-hour closing of Channels 2, 4, and 10 is also a result of violations of Resolution 65, banning the transmission of programs in which people wear indecent clothing and which are against good moral habits. The resolutions issued by the Transportation and Communications Ministry point out that the 24-hour suspensions imposed on the private television channels are based on violations of the Radio Communications Regulations, because the stations broadcast movies at unauthorized times.

Guyana

Ministry Announces Hoyte Visit to Venezuela

FL0611173089 Bridgetown CANA in English 1508 GMT 6 Nov 89

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 6, CANA—Guyana's President Desmond Hoyte will pay a one-day visit to neighbouring Caracas Wednesday, for informal talks with his Venezuelan counterpart, Carlos Andres Perez, it was officially announced here. The Foreign Ministry here said the two leaders will discuss matters related to on-going programmes of bilateral cooperation. The statement did not say whether the discussions are likely to include the possibility of Guyana receiving vitally needed electricity supplies from Venezuela's hydropower Guri Dam facility, but there is widespread speculation here that this issue will be on the presidents' agenda. Developments within the region and the wider international community that are of interest to the two countries are also listed for discussion, the ministry said.

Hoyte will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson, Executive Chairman of Guyana Natural Resources Agency, Winston King, Ambassador to Venezuela Cheryn Miles, and Deputy Head of the Department of International Economic Co-operation, Office of the President, Dr Patrick Kendall.

Relations between the two South American republics have been on the improve over the last four years. For one, the principal bone of contention, a long-standing Guyana-Venezuela territorial dispute, which occasioned very bitter exchanges in the early 80s and which is now in the hands of the United Nations secretary-general, has been placed on the back burner.

In another sign of closer ties Venezuela, with Guyana's backing, was this year admitted to full membership of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, only a few years after Guyana was instrumental in blocking Venezuela's bid for full membership.

In addition, the two countries are now co-operating actively in a number of areas, including health, sports and education, Guyana now imports most of her fuel supplies from Caracas, a Venezuelan company, Dayco, is now mining bauxite here, a Venezuelan airline will start flying between the two countries shortly and a Venezuelan firm with a West German counterpart, is negotiating the take-over or possible joint-venture participation in Demerara Woods, a big state-owned forestry complex here. [sentence as received]

Suriname

Desi Bouterse Agrees To Meet Ronnie Brunswijk

FL0711114789 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text] Surinamese military leader Desi Bouterse has accepted an invitation to meet with Jungle Commando leader Ronnie Brunswijk. The rebel leader issued the invitation and said the talks should deal with ending the country's scattered clashes. No date or place has been set for discussions between the two men as yet.

Liberation Movement Asks To Meet Lachmon

FL0711191089 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text] According to a letter which the movement [Liberation Movement Mandela] yesterday sent to the assembly chairman, the rebels want to talk with Lachmon about the problems, which the interior is facing. The Liberation Movement Mandela was proclaimed last October by youth of (Matuwarias) Bush Negro tribe who [words indistinct] in September this year started armed actions in the area of (Nieuw Yapa Kondri) about 120 km southwest of Paramaribo. The liberation movement says that it's fighting against the backwardness of the interior residents and demanded that the government sign a national accord with the entire interior in replacement of the Kourou Agreement.

The Kourou Agreement was signed in July this year between the government and the Brunswijk Gang.

Yesterday, Assembly Chairman Lachmon said that he is willing to talk with the Mandela group. He, however, called on the rebels to choose another venue for the discussions. Lachmon is of the opinion that (Nieuw Yapa Kondri) is too far away.

Villagers Protest Outside National Assembly

FL0711201989 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 7 Nov 89

[Text]People of Pokigron village have today continued their demonstration, which they embarked upon yesterday outside the National Assembly. The villagers have since yesterday afternoon set up a tent under the so-called Tree of the Nation [words indistinct] on the lawn opposite the National Assembly.

They claim that the government is paying too little attention to their problems. The protesting villagers have stated that they will end the demonstration only if the government sincerely tackles their problems.

According to the Pokigron village board, the people have, since their forced evacuation from the village, frequently urged the government to improve their living conditions in Paramaribo. The villagers had to leave their village amok in April last after it was completely burned down by the Brunswijk Gang. Pokigron village is situated in the Sipaliwini district in South Suriname.

When they experienced housing problems in the capital, they decided 2 months ago to occupy an incomplete sports complex. The villagers have now pitched tent under the tree outside the National Assembly and state that they will remain there until their problems are tackled.